The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,359—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. INDUS	3462	600	S.D. Shallard.	26th May.
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2933	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th "
L. VERONA	3148	600	E. Ashdown	20th "
— SURAT	3143	530	W. E. Breese	27th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID-MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRIN, DISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4022	700	J. C. Baloe	19th May.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th "

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class	R 500 Including	I Class	R 520 Including
II do.	340 wines,	II do.	350 wines,
III do.	150 with food.	III do.	155 with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route	R 95
	II do.	do.	70
From Naples,	I do.	do.	145
	II do.	do.	105
Brighton Route			R 80
do.			50
do.			130
do.			95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 13½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Ferrai	2,500	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To Trieste	1st Class. Rs. 400	2nd Class. Rs. 280	Deck. Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

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ST...M TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
S. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.

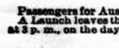
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	About 20th May.
EYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	" 17th June
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	" 15th July

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

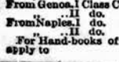
CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

CLAN LINE.



THE following sailings have been fixed:—

Tons.
CLAN GORDON . . 2,200 For Liverpool about 20th May.
CLAN MACLEAN . 2,400 " Liverpool " 31st "

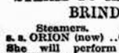
Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE.

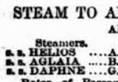
ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. COLUMBIA.
2,000 Tons. 300 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
OR
OVERLAND TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.



THIS steamer will SAIL on the 27th instant for MARSEILLES.
Fare to Marseilles ... Rs. 400.
Do. to London via Marseilles. " 500.

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool without extra charge. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1882. Agents.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Hill, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 26th May, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th, May 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 18th May, 1882 Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival, including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints " " 5-4
SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash	Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints	"	5-0
Do. Pints	"	3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
" double size	" 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 20.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MR. S. O. ABELL'S
ROYAL STAR VARIETY TROUPE,
which has just arrived after a most successful tour through Europe.

BABY MAUDE!
BABY MAUDE!!
THE CHILD-WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

JAMES KLAER,
THE SUPER-MARVELLOUS EQUILIBRIST.

ADA BRUNTON,
IN HER GRACEFUL EVOLUTIONS ON THE AERIAL BAR.

JAMES KLAER'S
WONDERFULLY EDUCATED
DOGS AND MONKEYS.

CLOWN AND JESTER TO THE COMPANY,
WILSON MUSKETT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	.. ..	Rs. 2
Second Class	.. ..	" 1
Gallery	.. ..	As. 8

Tickets may be had daily at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9 o'clock.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.

Each fitted with Tray Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

No.						
No.	00	7½	by 4½	by 3	Inches, with Handles ..	Rs. 19-0
"	1	8½	by 5½	by 3½	" "	" 22-0
"	2	9½	by 6	by 3½	" "	" 24-0
"	3	10½	by 6½	by 4½	" "	" 26-0
"	4	11½	by 7	by 5	" "	" 28-0
"	5	13	by 7½	by 5½	" "	" 32-0

COOPER & CO.,
Bombay, Meadow-street, Fort.
Poona, East-street.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. "WISTOW HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL, TO-NIGHT, from F. Shed, Prince's Dock.

Passengers should be on board not later than 9 p. m. Heavy luggage should be shipped not later than 4 p.m.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1882.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, in honor of the EMPRESS of INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th May, 1882.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, "Limited."

NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees ninety per share) declared at the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, will be PAID to shareholders on and after the 3rd June, 1882, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 19th May, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PIANO.—FOR SALE, a Broadwood's Boudoir Grand, fine tone, perfect throughout.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with comfortable board and lodging in a private family at Rs. 100. Apply "F. G.," *Bombay Gazette*.

LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, and Suppers. Liquors of the best quality. Mrs. STEPHENS, Proprietress.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dress-maker, late of Aux Ville de France. Ladies' own materials made up in the latest fashion.—8, Meadows-street.

GERMAN BEER in pints. Fresh shipment just to hand, in splendid condition. Rs. 20 per case of 6 dozen, cash. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant. Further shipment just to hand. Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL, under the superintendence of Mrs. CRANKSHAW. MUSIC and SINGING every evening. The tram passes the door.

A HIGHLY respectable person would be glad to accompany a lady or children by the "Clan Gordon," sailing on Wednesday, the 24th instant, for Liverpool, for her passage. Address "A.," *Gazette Office*.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, must be a neat writer and have a fair knowledge of accounts. Apply to "PHŒNIX," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held at the Victoria Hotel, Parel-road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. *Tickets*, Rs. 3 to admit one gentleman and two ladies, including light refreshments, may be obtained at the Hotel. J. W. HUTCHINS, Proprietor.

MRS. S. BARNES, Midwife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, has REMOVED from Byculla Terrace to Grant-road, No. 273.

JUST unpacked unrivalled Japan and China China curiosities suitable for presentation. GLENROY and Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

MERRYWEATHER & SON'S STEAM FIRE-ENGINE for SALE. For particulars apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

A NURSE, just returned from England, would be glad of an engagement to take charge of children proceeding home. Address C.R., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, purchasers for 600 yards of Tweeds at 30 per cent. discount; Hats, Helmets, Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, &c., at same reduction, ALLAN'S, Hummum-st.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS!—A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 31, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

BILLIARDS.—Skittle or Devil's Pool, complete with Skittles, Counters, Pool Basket, Rules of the game and Diagram at Rs. 10 at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, superior Claret and Sherry just received from the CONTINENT at Rs. 12 per dozen, sample bottles also, to be had at BARTON & Co., Meadow-street.

TO LET, two UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSES, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

NOTICE.—WANTED, in a Merchant's office, a PORTUGUESE CLERK, must write a neat hand, and have a good knowledge of Arithmetic. Apply to "X.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MASTER for the John Connon High School, Bombay. Apply stating qualifications and expected salary, to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Bombay, on or before the 24th inst.

FOR SALE, a BAROUCHE, a set of brass mounted double harness, and a pair of handsome Bay Arabs; one is a perfect Lady's riding horse. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply to "W. A. B.," care of this office.

FIRE-BRICKS & CLAY.—Just landed ex s. s. ClanLamont, Fire Bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½" Rs. 8-8 per 100; side and end Arch and Scones, Rs. 9 per 100; Fire-clay in casks, Rs. 2 per cwt.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

FOR SALE, Lee & Son's celebrated PORTLAND CEMENT, 448 lbs. net in each cask, only Rs. 9-12 per cask. Casks sewn in canvas and dammered to prevent waste in transit, 8 annas extra.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—In spite of all worthless imitations sold at a little cheaper rate, we shall maintain the high reputation of our genuine machines which have the largest and unprecedented sales in the world. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER, 1lb. Tins As. 12, 2 lb. Tins, Re. 1-4-0. AUSTRALIAN BUTTER 2 lb. tins, Re. 1-4-0. PEARSE, Rampart-row & Apollo-st.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1882.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of those MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, TREACHER AND COMPANY are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM;
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS;
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY;
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES;
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS;
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN;
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS;
BON-BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS;
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES;
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS;
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS;
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS;
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES;
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c;
CORN-FLOURS, ICING-SUGAR AND GELATINE;
INFANTS', INVALIDS' AND DIETETIC FOODS;
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK;
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS;
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS;
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED LISTS SHOWING GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND SCHOOLS.
ORGAN ACTIONS,

KEYS, ACTION, NOTES, BELLOWS, AND STOPS;
in fact, a complete American Organ
WITHOUT CASE.

Easily fitted up at half the usual cost of ordinary American organs.

6 Stops, Rs. 175. 9 Stops, Rs. 190. 10 Stops, Rs. 220. 12 Stops, Rs. 250. 14 Stops Rs. 285

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

OUR POONA ESTABLISHMENT
WILL BE OPENED
TUESDAY, 1 JUNE,

FOR THE MONSOON SEASON.

WATSON AND CO.,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

THE
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,
(WHOLESALE & RETAIL)
CORNER OF FORBES AND MEADOW STREETS,
FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—8, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE MADE DIRECT TO
W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 20th MAY, 1882.
THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
will perform the fascinating opera of
ONE O'CLOCK OR THE WOOD DEMON,
and the amusing farce of
THE DISGUISED ASTROLOGER.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, a pleasant vegetable specific for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all such complaints; has cured the most hopeless cases. For medical and other highly respectable European and native testimony see handbills. Sold by MADON & Co., Meadow-street, Fort, and everywhere at 4 and 8 as. per phial.

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT.

"THE BULL DOG BOTTLING."

WE are LANDING TWO LARGE SHIPMENTS of MESSRS. READ BROTHERS favorite brand.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
E. J. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.
Bombay, May 11, 1882.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NOTICES.

THE AUSTRALIAN GLACE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THIS so-called new Glace System PRESERVES the Photographs, and PREVENTS them from fading or turning into yellow spots. Great pains will be taken to ensure a Life-like Portrait, and of a lasting quality, finished in all the latest styles of the Art. We guarantee to take Photographs equally well in Dull or Rainy Weather as in the Bright Sunshine. B. S. POCHEE AND SON, No. 7, Military Square Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, [illegible]
HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per do. lb.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W't American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY are the proprietors and absolute owners of the undermentioned plays and of the copyright thereof respectively, and the same plays are duly registered under Acts XX. of 1847 and XXV. of 1867, according to law,

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that if any Theatrical Company or any company, person or persons shall publish, perform or represent, within or out of the British Jurisdiction, any of the undermentioned operas or farces, either wholly or in part, or any piracy or imitation thereof, the proprietors of the said Company will forthwith institute proceedings against such Theatrical or other company or person or persons to obtain an injunction against them or him, and also to recover damages which may be sustained by reason of any such wrongful publication, performance or representation.

Titles of Operas and Farces above referred to:—
1. Jufaye Situmgari or Ghadiki Ghdial. (Opera).
2. Hatim bin Tai or Afrurai Sakhavat. (Opera).
3. Fisanai Ajaib or Javealum and Anjoomunars. (Opera.)
4. Mya Pishoo and Bibi Khutmul. (Farce).
5. Chumball-Goolab. (Farce).
6. Juisaye Dilpusund (Consert) and Furaibi Mohbut. (Farce).
7. Bholeymia or Gurbara Koostun ha roja auvul (Farce).
8. Nooroodin and Hoosunafroj. (Farce).

Dated at Bombay this 13th day of May, 1882.

KHURSHEDJEE MEHERWANJEE BALIWALLA,
DHUNJIBHOY CURSHEDJEE GADIALI,
DOSSABHOY FURDOONJEE MOGUL,
Proprietors of the Victoria Theatrical Company.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBA
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLIS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

CONSOLS are quoted yesterday ¼ higher, viz., £102-5, but Indian Government Stocks are all as before, and the rate for Bar Silver is still 52⅛ pence per ounce.

The Bank of England returns for the week are as follows :—

Reserve of Notes.....	£11,500,000.	Increase	£100,000
Bills discounted.....	£21,200,000	do.	£300,000
Bullion	£22,700,000,	Decrease	£200,000

and the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities had fallen from 43 to 42 per cent. Nothing, however, points to any change in the state of the Money Market.

The Produce Markets seem flat, Linseed being quoted Calcutta to arrive *vid* Canal 45s. 3d., and *vid* Cape 46s. 6d.; Bombay spot 45s. 6d., and to arrive 46s.

RAPE-SEED is quoted Calcutta, Brown, spot 46s., to arrive 42s.; Bombay, Guzerat Yellow, 51s. spot, and to arrive 44s.

WHEAT is reported quiet. Club No. 1 is quoted as before 45s. 6d., Club No. 2 42s. 9d., which is a decline of 9d. Hard Red is quoted to arrive *vid* Canal 41s. 9d., and No. 1 and 2 Soft White are given on the spot as before, 9s. 2d. and 8s. 8d.

Surats are reported unchanged, and the sales of them in Liverpool were 2,000 bales. Of the general market, it is said that supplies were freely offered, but no change is made in the official quotation, which is still 6⅞ for Mid-Uplands. In America there has, however, been another fall in futures, which for August delivery have gone back to 12·32, which looks as if all thoughts of an autumn corner has been abandoned there.

Of Surats the arrival quotations given are Dhollera Good, G. clause, May-June shipment, Cape, 5 5-16.

Not much business has been put through here to-day in Cotton, exporters being occupied with the outgoing mail. Prices, however, are fairly steady, and as stocks and arrivals get lighter cases of pressure to sell for financial reasons become more rare.

In Imports we have no change to note.

FREIGHTS are still dull, owing to the falling off in Cotton shipments and the comparatively small arrivals of Grain. Canal freights to Liverpool cannot be quoted higher than 30s. per steamer *vid* Canal, and 47s. 6d. to 48s. 9d. per ship *vid* Cape.

EXCHANGE.—There is little alteration in the rate to-day, and not much business offering.

BANK PAPER is perhaps a shade easier. We quote—

	Tel.	Demand.	3 months'
Banks.....	1s. 8 1-32d.	1s. 8 3-32d.	1s. 8 ½d.
	6 months.'	6 months.'	
Credits	1s. 8 3-8d.	1s. 8 17-32d.	
Documents	1s. 8 13-32d.	1s. 8 19-32d.	
Francs.....	21⅛‡	21⅝‡	

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again strong, and we quote 4 per cents. Rs. 101⅞ and 4½ per cents. Rs. 108¾. Bank of Bombay have been asked for at Rs. 785, but there were no sellers. Colaba Land have changed hands at Rs. 805, and Bombay Ice Company at Rs. 152 and Rs. 142, the former being with and the latter ex. dividend.

The market generally for Shares has been strong, and for Mill Shares especially there has again been an active demand. Rates for most of the companies are again advanced from five to thirty rupees per share.

Calcutta telegrams quote change in Government paper, which is still given at Rs. 101½ and Rs. 108¾ Exchange is also still 1s. 8¼d. for 4 months' Bank Bills. The rate on Bombay is 1-16 discount. Freights to England are unchanged at for Rice 47s. 6d. and Linseed 52s. 6d., while that to Bombay is given at Rs. 14. Gunny-bags are quoted—plains Rs. 24 and twills Rs. 30.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Cape Comorin, 1,199 tons, Captain J. Ferguson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Brenda, 1,082 tons, Captain G. Neale, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Aden (11th May) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE barque Calcutta, 1,289 tons, Captain R. Dewis arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Monte Vidio (28th Feb.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE steamer Swift Sure, 1,256 tons, Captain W. Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (16th April) with a cargo of 2,217 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. R. P. de Winton, Mrs. Wright and infant, Mr. Arnold, Mr. H. R. Erst. Mr. C. A. Stewart, Mr. D. M. Lalcaca, Lieut. A. Goves, Mrs. Yates, and two children, Private H. Corson, and 45 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar, 1,515 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, arrived on the 18th ... Bombay. from China, &c., with a ... J. Kuruniell, and Mr. C. R. Dafa. From Hongkong to London.—Mr. M. T. Hallion, Mr. John Maitlon, Mr. C. Scott, and Mr. J. Jackson. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. B. Burzorjee, Mr. F. F. Cassumally, Mrs. Motabhoy, and Mr. H. Motabhoy. From Galle to Bombay.—Mr. H. Hacon, Mr. T. Forrest, and eight deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain S. Damson, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Kevor, Major and Mrs. Robert and infant, Surg. Bartholomeus, Lieut. A. Ives, Lieut. Cure, Captain Forjett, Mr. Bristow, Mrs. Moutain, Inspector Cursetjee, three native officers, and 46 deck. She sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Nuthall and child, Mr. D. C. Andrew, and 100 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,400 tons, Captain J. C. Balo, will sail to-day for China, etc., with China mail and cargo of 908 chests opium, general cargo, & the following passengers:—For Hongkong :—Mr. C. B. Vyngan, Miss. McIver and Mr. A. Dadabhoy. For Madras.—Mr. J. Blackhall and Mr. Moscott. For Melbourne.—Mr. Patrick Maguire. For Singapore.—Col. C. Tyndall.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Brenda (s)	Neale	Aden, May 11.
	Kashgar(s).....	Murray	Shanghai, April 23.
	Calcutta.....	Dewis	Monte Video, Feb. 28.
	Calcutta (s)	Davison	Bussorah, May 5.
19	Swift Sure (s)	Gibson	Cardiff, April 16.
	Ethiopia (s)	Melville	Calcutta, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Arundel	Profumo	False Point.
	Calcutta(s).....	Davison	Kurrachee.
	Khiva (s).....	Serivener ..	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, Babot, to China, &c.
Ship Cape Comorin, Ferguson, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mayo, to Genoa and Naples.
Steamer Ixia, to United Kingdom.
Steamer Brenda. to Europe.
Ship Lennie Burrill, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

15 Tibre (s)	Lugan	P. de Galle, May 9.
C. of Edinburgh	Mack	Liverpool, April 11.
Pemba (s)	Guy	Singapore, April 27.
Commilla (s).....	Turner	Rangoon, May 5.
Poonah	Meyler	Demerara, Dec. 3.
Aldborough	Andrew ..	Liverpool, Feb. 5.
Hooghly	Carboy	Mauritius, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.—Steamer Victoria

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia (s)—8 casks paint of sorts and 20 drums soft soap, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 100 barrels rasin, Nuserally Surufally and Co; 100 cases whiskey, Manickjee Jehangeer.

Clain Alpine (s)—10,000 firebricks, Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Adirondeck (s)—50 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya; 1 cask glassware, Ralli Brothers; 250 boxes bar soap, Mr Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 200 barrels cement, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 250 barrels alum, Esmalljee Allybhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Alexander Yeats—16 cases copying press and stationery Surufally Moosabhoy; 7 cases silvered plate glass Sorabjee Nowrojee; 44 cases vinegar, Essofally Sum Soodin; 8 cases provisions, Bolton and Co; 22 cases ullmanstores, Ebrahim Peer Mahomed.

Albuera—20 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—10 cases clocks, Rogers and Co; 5 cases cheese, ham, and bacon, Sorabjee Hormusjee; 21 cases varnish, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 35 cases provisions and 1 package cheese, H. Fazoola; 10 cases soaps, Abdool Hoosein Noorbhoy.

Agra (s)—90 boxes window glass, Surufally Mamoojee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra(s)—6 cases envelopes, F. Muraglia and Co; 5 cases glassware and 32 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust; 700 pigs lead, Rubattino and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—12 packages corks, Adarjee Dorabjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carlisle—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Renyou—200 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 244 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Corinth (s)—36 bales wool, D. P. Khumbatta; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 125 bales cotton, Damjee Jadhowjee.
St. Albans (s)—1,60- cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhimjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 555 cwts linseed and 57 bales goats hair, Ghasla Bhaimull; 20 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 400 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 200 bales wool, Nurseo Khuttow; 80 cwts nux vomica, Veejee Nathoo; 148 bales wool, Murjeewan Vussonjee; 50 bales cotton, Mahamed Corjee.
Wistow Hall (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 660 cwts myrabolams, Soonderdass Doosa.
Britton Hall (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Nandoo Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
President Garfield (s)—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 164 bales hemp, Cursondass Runchordass.
Alexander Yeats—60 cwts gum, Cassum Soomar; 500 bales cotton, Juggunath Kemidan.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other."-* "AGENTS WANTED."

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE OLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square.....Rs. 675
Sympathetic..... " 750
Semi-grand, on three legs ..... " 1,250

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, May 1, 1882. Sole Agents.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and 'TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 10 p. m. on TUESDAY the 23rd instant, SHOULD be SENT to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, where they will be detained there by 4 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 26th, and thereafter to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 17th May, 1882.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. P."—"A ludicrous personification of bumptious conceit" is a little too personal.

"P. A. W."—Your letter, if published, would only interest the person at whom it is aimed. Shall we transmit it to him for his special delectation?

"COSMOPOLITAN" writes to say that he is not to be confounded with "Cosmetic," whose letter to an Eminent Personage appeared in our issue of Thursday. It will be seen that the letters of "Cometic" are entirely different in scope and purpose from the very able and amusing letters of "Cosmopolitan."

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

THE Resolution of the Government of India respecting the extension of Local Self-Government, which is telegraphed to us by our Simla correspondent, will be read with intense interest. It is not too much to say that no greater revolution in the government of any nation has been effected within the century. Lord Ripon has evidently grasped the full importance of the work he was undertaking, and recognising the extent to which the vast innovation must go, he has courageously resolved to lay down a system so broad and liberal that the question is set at rest for years to come. The comprehensive scope of the Government scheme can leave nothing further to be desired by the warmest advocates of local self-government. It is not merely a concession, it is an absolute revolution. No such perfect scheme exists in England, where only urban, or quasi-urban, communities possess any reasonable species of self-government. By far the greater portion of England is still governed, or rather misgoverned, by quarter-sessions, whose members are Government nominees, holding their magisterial appointments avowedly as rewards for partisan services. Even in France, where a homogeneous system of departmental and communal councils has existed since the Revolution, it is only during the present session of the Chambers that a law has been passed permitting the councils to elect their own *maires*. We cannot but admire the courage with which Lord Ripon has laid down a system which, while embodying the concise symmetry of France, contains also the freer atmosphere peculiar to the local bodies of England. On the reality of the new system the Government Resolution is precise. It is not to be a mere transfer of the shadow of power, while the Government retain the substance as before. "Wherever intelligent non-officials are procurable," says the Resolution, "a net-work of Local Boards shall be organised and charged with definite duties, and entrusted with definite funds." Substantial precautions are taken that the new Boards shall not be driven into a state of subserviency to the executive officers. "Boards," to quote again the words of the Resolution, "must be free and feel responsibilities;" and further, the Viceroy insists on the importance of giving the Boards the management of the revenue as well as of the expenditure. To secure that freedom so essential to the reality of self-government, the Resolution specifically discourages, though it does not actually forbid, the election of distinct and sub-divisional officers to be chairman. It is quite conceivable that in numerous districts, at least for some years to come, it would be almost a matter of necessity to permit a trained official to conduct the business, and this is the more likely to be the case, since we are told that elective Boards will even be extended to rural tracts. But in such circumstances it is distinctly provided that "chairmen, when officials, shall have no votes."

In adopting an elective system Lord Ripon has set aside the timorous counsels of numerous eminent officials—Sir Ashley Eden, for example, who opposed any general scheme, and was particularly hostile to the elective principle. In fact, popular election is the basis of the Government scheme, and though the organisation of the details of this important matter is left to the local Governments, the Resolution "suggests a plan by which even elections in rural tracts may be tried." From this it may be inferred that the provisions of the Government are exceptionally liberal, and defined with such exactitude that the latitude left to the provincial Governments is exceedingly small. The Government being once committed to their liberal scheme, appear to have wisely resolved that no insidious official hostility shall mar its success. It is distinctly intimated that the failure of previous attempts "has been owing to a lack of earnest endeavour on the part of officials to render the system successful;" and those who read between the lines may trace in this a significant hint that nothing of the sort is to be tolerated in the future. As an attraction to the natives, titles will be attached to a seat on local councils, and in their organisation the local Governments are advised to consult leading natives. While so fully recognising that local self-government, to be real, must carry with it a certain amount of power and responsibility, the Government have at the same time retained enough control to guard against inefficient boards on the one hand and possible corruption and waste on the other. When writing on this subject some time ago, we pointed out the necessity which was felt in England for the Local Government Board to exercise a closer supervision over local authorities. The scheme of control now being slowly elaborated in London has served as a model for Lord Ripon, and he cites it as an illustration of the position Government will occupy towards the local bodies created under the Resolution. Their powers will be those of "revision and check, and not that of dictation," and Government sanction will be necessary for loans and new taxation. It is also stated that, like the authority at Whitehall, the Government may even suspend Local Boards for gross neglect. This, then, is a brief summary of Lord Ripon's scheme. We shall be able to examine it in detail when the text of the Resolution arrives. Meanwhile we congratulate His Excellency on having boldly grappled with a great question, and on solving it, even at the risk of partial though temporary failure, in a manner so thorough that the principles involved are finally and satisfactorily disposed of.

THE bizarre suggestion of the *Spectator* that Sir Lewis Pelly should be made dictator of Ireland has excited some amusement in India. We publish this morning a portrait of the famous "gunboat-wallah" which certainly does not lack vigour, and gives a very fair idea of the impression made on the minds of many people at this side of the world by the character and methods of him whom the grandmotherly *Spectator* selects for a novel *rôle*. We are far from asserting that the portrait is flattering as well as striking. The sombre lines are firmly done, but the redeeming features of a remarkable individuality are left totally to the imagination. The energy of Sir Lewis Pelly is freely sketched in; but energy was not the only quality which marked him out from the rank of administrators. He was strangely deficient in tact when dealing with officials whom he had to control or to work with, but he had an intuitive knack of impressing hostile or semi-hostile Chiefs and peoples. In the Persian Gulf he reduced Arab pirates and others less respectable to good behaviour with a force utterly inadequate of itself to produce any useful result whatever. If he sometimes bombarded the wrong forts, the reason probably was that he had not the means of bombarding the right ones. He did something to make law and order lovely in the Arab eye. What he did in Baroda we in Bombay saw with our own eyes. He went to the Residency, where poor Colonel Phayre had been living on arsenic and diamond-powder to the imminent danger of his health for months, and in a moment all the chronic difficulties between the court of Mulharao and the representative of the Paramount Power ceased as if by magic. The idiotic Gaekwar, who had suffered during the whole of the previous period of his reign from a frantic horror of necessary reforms, came daily to sit by Sir Lewis Pelly and press him for suggestions for the amendment of the administration. Sir Frank Souter discovered a clue to the mystery of the ample supply of arsenic and diamond-dust which had been prepared for Sir Lewis's predecessor, and the Gaekwar was arrested with the greatest urbanity and tact by the Governor-General's Agent. Sir Frank discovered £400,000 of treasure belonging to the august accused, and there was a fine row between Pelly Gaekwar and the active and intelligent Police Commissioner on that or some other score. Sir Lewis was not certainly beloved by other officials, either in Baroda or elsewhere. Still he did succeed in getting order out of chaos in Baroda, as he had done in the Gulf. Would he succeed in doing the same in Ireland? The *Spectator* fondly thinks he would; there are other people, better qualified perhaps to judge, who think he couldn't. The methods which succeed well enough with Asiatics are not likely to succeed with Europeans. That is the secret of the success which attended Sir Lewis Pelly in the Gulf and in Baroda, and of the insuccess which was so conspicuous in his efforts to ride the high horse over such European officials as he came in contact with. Energy and talent are of value everywhere, and when they are united with a certain element of heroic bounce, they will carry a man far in the East. In Europe the bounce is discounted at once. Every European is quite ready to repeat Hamlet's words: "Nay, and thou'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as thou!" Then there is the devil to pay. Energy and talent have to be deployed to preserve their possessor from the consequences of his bounce. The notion of sending Anglo-Indian administrators to "settle" Ireland or any other Western country in accordance with the methods successful in the East is one which constantly occurs to thin-witted politicians who only see the half of any problem awaiting solution. But it is only a man who knew how to forget his Oriental experience that would be of any use amongst a Western people. Could Sir Lewis Pelly achieve this feat? If he could then he might act the part of a "Saviour of Society" in Ireland with success. He would hardly, however, realise the hopes of the *Spectator* in that capacity. In a letter which he published a few months since, after a tour in Ireland, he, like Gordon Pasha before him, hinted pretty plainly that the country required to be set right by measures compared to which the Land Act was but child's play. The truth is that extremes meet, and in the East the most autocratic and overbearing of administrators become imbued with a democratic habit of looking to the welfare of the masses of the population, which in Europe is supposed to be the exclusive device of demagogues and Cæsars. What is a Cæsar, but a laurelled demagogue? And a Cæsar always begins his dictatorship by abolishing privilege and confiscating property—the people applaud while he gives them *panem et circenses*. But the *Spectator* does not burden its mind with these things.

On the interesting question whether Sir Lewis Pelly was responsible for Lord Lytton's Afghan policy, there is this to be said, that at the time it was everywhere believed in India that Sir Lewis had been sent out by Lord Salisbury to act as Lord Lytton's coach in frontier politics. The Viceroy could not have had any pronounced views of his own on such matters when he arrived in India. Our own impression is that the Afghan policy, which was inaugurated at that time, was Lord Salisbury's. It was scarcely a secret at the time of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi that the refusal of the Amir Shere Ali to accept the invitation to that high ceremonial was regarded as an evidence of ill-will and hostility, and that his chastisement would follow sooner or later. There is no doubt whatever that Shere Ali understood the danger of his position, and that at the time of the Peshawur Conference he was prepared to concede everything. The death of his plenipotentiary interrupted the negotiations, which were broken off altogether by Sir Lewis Pelly, or rather by the Government which he represented, when it became known that a new envoy was on his way from Kabul with full powers to sign any treaty that might be proposed to him. Sir Lewis Pelly would probably have held that he had failed in his mission had he succeeded in negotiating a treaty. The true history of the ingenious diplomacy which led up to the second Afghan war has yet to be written. It will probably be found that that war was virtually decided upon at Delhi in January, 1877. Sir Lewis Pelly at Peshawur, no doubt, had it in his power, as Sir Louis Cavagnari believed, to arrange everything with the Afghan envoy and secure every concession. But that would have spoiled a very pretty quarrel, which was just what nobody in the secret wanted. We are not at all inclined to set down the omission to gain a diplomatic success to Sir Lewis Pelly's infirmity of temper or other defect. He acted on the spirit of his instructions. Had his object been to avoid a war, he would have concluded a treaty which would have anticipated Gundamuck by a couple of years. But then such a treaty might not have been faithfully observed. Better defer its signature until a couple of battles had been fought, and the Afghan had been taught to acknowledge his military inferority—taught that he was only a potter's vessel between two brazen ones. That was the order of ideas of which Sir Lewis Pelly at Peshawur was, if we mistake not, the energetic and implacable exponent. Are such ideas immoral? Are blood and iron barred in Oriental politics? Certainly not; they are quite allowable—when they are crowned with success. The misfortune in this particular case was that somehow they led by a not very circuitous route to disappointment and failure.

THE protest of the Porte against the intervention of France and England in Egypt is an embarrassing incident. The announcement of the *Times*, a day or two ago, that the Turkish gendarmes would be sent to Egypt to seize Arabi Pasha gave rise to the impression that the Sultan was acting in accord with the Western Powers. But that announcement was evidently not founded upon fact. The Porte has demanded the recall of the English and French ironclad squadrons which have been sent to Alexandria, and the action of the two Powers is declared to be an encroachment on the Turkish sovereignty in Egypt. There can be no doubt that the armed intervention in that country is a violation of the Sultan's sovereign rights. The Powers themselves acknowledged the legal validity of those rights when they invoked them against Ismail Pasha. However, it is more easy for the Porte, which is always skilful in these diplomatic encounters, to show that the Western Powers are legally in the wrong, than to compel them to desist from the course upon which they have entered. The Turkish fleet cannot sink the ironclads of England and France in the harbour of Alexandria. What then is to be done? Turkish astuteness would be quite equal to the task of encouraging Arabi Bey and the Egyptian Nationalist party to resist *à outrance*. There is a Turkish *corps d'armée* of thirty thousand men in the adjacent province of Tripoli, which will, no doubt, serve to give a moral support to the Egyptians, as it unquestionably helped to protract the fight in Tunis and Eastern Algeria, to the great inconvenience of the French. The Porte is, however, always open to a transaction, and Lord Granville and M. de Freycinet may find means to satisfy Abdul Hamid that his suzerainty over Egypt would be consolidated, rather than weakened, if Hamil Pasha were to succeed Tewfik and Arabi in the government of Egypt.

THE return of Mr. Angus Holden for the seat in the North-West Riding of Yorkshire, vacated by the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, by the overwhelming majority of 2,000 votes must be a matter of sincere satisfaction to Mr. Gladstone's Government. It is true the majority of 2,000, substantial though it be, is considerably less than that obtained by Lord Frederick two years ago. On that occasion the late member, who was at the top of the poll, obtained 3,678 votes more than the highest Conservative. But that election took place during the enthusiasm of a General Election, when larger polls invaria bly occur. The Liberal candidates, too, were exceptionally strong, Lord Frederick being at once personally agreeable to the electors and the representative of the influential Devonshire interest; while along with him was the venerable, but ever youthful and immensely popular, Sir Matthew Wilson. Besides, the majority then was abnormal, seeing that in 1874 the two Liberals only managed to eject a Conservative by 778 votes. It is a singular fact that it was the defeat of Mr. Holden's father by the Conservative candidate at a by-election ten years ago that first gave evidence of the Conservative reaction which culminated in 1874. The new member is a manufacturer at Bradford and Rouen, and it may be remembered that his firm gave one million francs towards paying off the French War Indemnity in 1871. Mr. Holden has been Mayor of Bradford for three or four years in succession, having obtained the chief magistracy after it had been monopolised by the Conservatives for many years. He is a Dissenter in religion, and an extreme Liberal in politics, being in this respect probably the most advanced politician who ever sat for the North-West Riding, a circumstance which must have cost him many Whig votes. His opponent, the Hon. Gathorne Hardy, is a son of Viscount Cranbrook, the late Secretary of State for India. Lord Cranbrook is an extensive iron-master at Lowmoor, in the suburbs of Bradford. Both men were therefore local, and altogether "strong' candidates. The contest has evidently been a fair-and-square stand-up party fight, with a flank diversion on the part of the Whigs in favour of the Conservative candidate. That the Liberal should have won by such a large majority, in the face of the feeling doubtless created by the fate of Lord Frederick Cavendish, must, as we said before, be an exceeding great comfort to Mr. Gladstone.

THE protest of the Irish judges against the suspension of trial by jury will surprise most persons who take their ideas on the subject from the not particularly well-informed writers in the London papers. The views of the Irish judges on this question were elicited last year, and their lordships individually gave their opinion as to the inexpediency of such a measure. Some juries, they stated, had disagreed, or returned verdicts of acquittal, in cases of agrarian crime where the evidence seemed to the Bench sufficient to justify a conviction. But this by no means invariably happened. Convictions were frequently obtained. In all non-agrarian cases the juries did their duty with intelligence and impartiality. The real cause of the failure of justice in regard to the class which alone are referred to when the impunity of Irish crime is spoken of, is due, not so much to the unwillingness of jurors to convict as of witnesses to come forward. It is want of evidence which paralyses the executive. To meet that difficulty a very extensive system of espionage has been organised in connection with nearly every police-barrack in the country. Rewards are freely and lavishly offered for evidence which leads to conviction. It is natural, under such circumstances, that evidence is open to suspicion, and is received with a considerable amount of distrust both by the courts and by the public. The man who goes into the witness-box for the Crown finds that his motives are doubted, and he keeps out of it when he can. Nevertheless, when convictions are obtained, the moral effect is in the main salutary. But the judges have one and all concurred in declaring that the abolition of juries would destroy all vestige of confidence in the Bench, which would then be regarded as part of the Government police organisation. What is wanted is to increase the respect of the public at large for the administration of justice. In the view of the judges, who are in the best position to estimate the facts taken as a whole, the abolition of trial by jury would be a great mistake.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 19.

Tyndall, Lieut.-Col., 1st Madras N. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.
Bartholomeusz, Surg., on duty, from Jacobabad.
Bainbridge, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 19.

Shirmer, Surg., from leave, to Madras.
Greig, Major, R. A., on leave, to Ahmednugur.
Smith, Capt., R. A., on duty, to England.
Hood, Capt., S. Lancashire, on duty, to Aden.
Tobin, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Tyndall, Lieut.-Col., 1st Madras N. I., on leave, to Singapore.
Street, Major, Devanshire, on duty, to Jullunder.
Carpendale, Major, 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, to England.
Singleton, Lieut.-Col., 28th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 20.

In accordance with District Order No. 761, dated 17th inst., the Regiment will parade at the Oval at 6 a.m. (Madras time) on Wednesday, the 24th inst., to celebrate Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' Birthday. Fall in at 5-30 a.m. (Madras time). White uniform with arms, accoutrements, and helmets to be worn. All members are requested to be sure and attend this parade. Members who have returned their arms and accoutrements into store are requested to draw them again. Arrangements have been made to run special tram cars for Volunteers attending the parade as follows:—To start from Girgaum, Byculla, and Grant-road at 5 a. m. (Madras time), and from Sassoon Dock at 5-15 a. m. (Madras time). Three rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man, and all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade.

Vol. F. Potter having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to [illegible]

A. W. PROCTOR,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 17.)

Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, Civil and Sessions Judge, North Tanjore, furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. H. G. Turner, Actg. Collr., Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months, from 10th June.

Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, to act as Collr. and Dist. Mag. of Malabar during the employment of Mr. McWatters on other duty.

Mr. G. Underwood, to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte. of Malabar during the employment of Mr. Cumming on other duty.

Mr. A. C. Tate, to act as Special Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Mag. of Malabar during the employment of Mr. Underwood on other duty.

Mr. W. J. Tate, to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag., Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. T. vonDonop Hardinge on leave.

Mr. R. W. Frazer, to be Asst., and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Mag. of Nellore during the employment of Mr. McIver on other duty.

The services of Lieut. Col. J. MacDonald Smith, S. C., Supdt., Central Jail, Rajahmundry, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Hon'ble. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint. Surg.-Major J. Keess, M. D., M. R. C. P., London, Actg. Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, and Physician, General Hospital, and Mr. W. R. Robertson, M. R. A. C., Supdt., Govt. Farms, and Supdt. of the School of Agriculture, to be Fellows of the Madras University.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Dennison, Port Officer, Negapatam, leave on medical certificate for six months in continuation of the three months' privilege leave granted in the Gazette of the 6th Jan. 1882, this latter leave being now commuted into sick leave on medical certificate.

Mr. T. H. Baker, Port Officer, Paumben, to act as Port Officer, Cocanada, during the absence of Mr. F. M. Gillham on leave or until further orders.

Mr. S. Hutchence, to Act as Port Officer, Paumben, during the employment of Mr. Baker on other duty, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Revd. the Bishop has granted to the Revd. H. P. James, Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, privilege leave for two months.

The Revd. D. W. Kidd, Chaplain of Cuddalore, furlough to Europe for two years, from 15th July.

The Revd. F. G. Lys, M. A., to be chaplain of Maisur.

Mr. J. Andrew, C. S., to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Ranipett.

Mr. A. J. Stuart, C. S., to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Chittoor.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. L. Wooldridge, Depy. Conservr. of Forests, in charge of the South Arcot Div., privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

Mr. W. H. Thornhill, to be Probationary Asst. Supdt., Revenue Survey.

The Inspr.-Genl. of Jails has granted Mr. B. J. Taylor, Asst. in charge of Annual Returns, &c., two months' privilege leave of absence from 8th inst.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Capt. C. L. Hodgson, Offg. Supdt. of Police, Tanjore Dist., for three months.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Major W. B. Warner, Genl. List, Cavy., Squad. Com ir., 2nd Light Cavy., arrived at Madras on the 6th May 1882.

The service of Surgn.-Major Williamson, M. B., I. M. D., are replaced at the disposal of—E. the C.-in-C.

Surgn. Hugh Greany, M. D., is admitted on the Madras Establishment from the 13th April, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Second Class Asst. Apothy. G. T. Jones, of the Subtc. Medl. Dept., is permitted to resign the service at his own request, from 11th April.

The Rt. Honble. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut.-Col. J. Ricd. Smith, S. C., to be Officer in Charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Bangalore, vice Lieut.-Col. F. H. Thompson, retired.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Bengough, 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt., to be Asst. Adjt.-Genl., to complete the establishment, vice Major Hammick, vacated on exp

TELEGRAMS.

THE EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The Supreme Government have just issued a very important Resolution on the development of local self-government. It begins by reciting orders on the subject given in the financial Resolution last September, and in the circular letter to the local Governments in October following.

A GENERAL SCHEME TO BE ADOPTED.

The Resolution proceeds. While giving full play to local peculiarities, general principles must be the same throughout India. Local Governments, therefore, are instructed to organise wherever intelligent non-officials are procurable a network of local boards charged with definite duties and entrusted with definite funds.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARDS.

To secure local knowledge and personal interest, areas should be limited as much as possible and subdivisional boards (with occasional district councils attended by delegates for the purpose of discussing greater questions) preferred to district boards with subordinate committees. Non-official members must be at least two-thirds of the whole,—will hold office at least two years, and will retire by rotation. The details of the scheme are left to the local Governments.

AN ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

An elective system will be adopted wherever practicable, and the Resolution suggests a plan by which, even in rural tracts, elections may be tried. The method of election will be determined by local circumstances, and Governments are advised to consult leading natives. Diversity of method is of no consequence, the object being the education of the people.

CAUSES OF PREVIOUS FAILURE.

The Viceroy expresses the opinion that the failure hitherto has been owing to a lack of earnest endeavour on the part of officials to render the system successful. To stimulate candidatures and mark the importance of their functions, members will have the titles of Rao and Khan Bahadoor.

POWERS OF THE NEW BOARDS.

Regarding the control thus to be exercised, it will be that of revision and check, and not that of dictation. Government sanction is required for loans and new taxation. This supervision will be like that exercised by the Local Government Board in England, which has power to annul certain proceedings, or even to suspend Local Boards for gross neglect. It is not desirable that district and sub-divisional officers should generally be chairmen, for boards must be free and feel responsibilities. Chairmen, when official, are not to have votes. The Government will approve the election of chairman, but otherwise the election will be free. The Resolution insists on the importance of giving the Boards the management of the revenues, as well as of the expenditure.

THE ENGINEERING AGENCY.

It is suggested that the higher class of engineering agency should be supplied by Government for the purpose of avoiding a double establishment.

THE ARMY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that commandants and wing and squadron commandants of native regiments are eligible for the special terms of retirement offered in G. G. O. No. 216 of 1882 to the extent to which such retirements may not be availed of in each army respectively by commandants and wing and squadron commanders of regiments to be reduced. Each vacancy created in the corps to be retained consequent on commandants and others accepting retirement in these terms will be filled up by the officer in corresponding regimental rank from one of the reduced regiments who had elected to continue in the service. Commandants thus appointed from reduced regiments to corps to be reduced will count previous command service in the former towards limited tenure of command laid down in 209 of above year.

The total number of special retirements offered are as follows:—Bengal four, three commandants, nine squadron or wing commanders; infantry six and twelve respectively. Punjab Frontier Force the same in above order. Madras infantry eight and sixteen. Bombay: Cavalry one and three, infantry four and eight.

In the event of the number of applicants for such retirements as may not be accepted by officers of reduced regiments in respective ranks exceeding the number then remaining available, preference will be given according to length of service.

IMMENSE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

One of the most extensive conflagrations known within the past ten years broke out last night at nine o'clock in some timber yards belonging to natives on the river side, near Nimtollah. The fire has now raged for eight hours, and is still burning.

Upwards of ten lakhs worth of teak has been destroyed, together with enormous quantities of logs and grain. The fire originated in the upper storey of a wooden house in a timber yard, through careless cooking. Owing to the enormous quantity of water pumped on to the fire, the Calcutta water supply is short to-day. The services of a hundred sepoys have been employed from midnight in extinguishing the flames and pulling down huts. Four hundred square yards of piles of timber, of all shapes and sizes, form one mass of charred remains.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

The *Englishman* states that Sir Salar Jung's visit to Simla involves no high affairs of State, but is purely complimentary. Sir Salar Jung never having met his Excellency the Viceroy, and Sir Steuart Bayley being now at Simla, he thinks it a favourable opportunity for paying his respects to Lord Ripon.

ADDRESSES TO MR. JUSTICE WHITE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

Yesterday at the High Court the attorneys and vakils and pleaders presented Mr. Justice White with two addresses regretting his departure, and acknowledging the services he had rendered while sitting as judge. Mr. Justice White gave appropriate replies.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE NORTH-WEST RIDING ELECTION.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Mr. Holden, the Liberal candidate, has been elected Member of Parliament for the North-West Riding of Yorkshire in the room of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the deceased member, defeating the Hon'ble Gathorne Hardy, the Conservative candidate.

The following is the result of the polling:—

Holden	9,900 votes.
Gathorne Hardy	7,900 „

TURKISH PROTEST AGAINST ENGLISH AND FRENCH INTERVENTION IN EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 18.

The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad demanding the recall of the English and French ironclad squadrons which have been despatched to Alexandria.

The Note states that the action of France and England is an encroachment upon the Turkish sovereignty in Egypt.

DISTRESS AMONGST RUSSIAN JEWS.

WARSAW, MAY 18.

Ten thousand starving Russian Jews are encamped at Brody, on the Russo-Polish frontier.

IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Irish judges have sent a protest to the Government against the suspension of trial by jury, as proposed in Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the repression of crime in Ireland.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows:—

3	to	1 against Bruce.
6	„	1 ——— Shotover.
8	„	1 ——— Quicklime.
8	„	1 ——— Dutch Oven.
12	„	1 ——— Gerald.
14	„	1 ——— Purse-bearer.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4¼

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ per cent. do.	91 5-16
*3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
5 per cent. French Rentes	117½
Bar Silver	52d

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,500,000, Inc.	£100,000
Bills Discounted	£21,200,000, Inc.	£300,000
Bullion	£22,700,000, Dec.	£200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 42 per cent.

Arrivals.—Eustace and Julia David.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, MAY 18.

At 10 p.m	81·7

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

„ 6 a.m.	80·7
„ 10 a.m.	87·2
„ 2 p.m.	88·1
„ 4 p.m.	85·8

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS have received the following telegram from their Cochin firm, dated May 19, 8 a. m:—"Monsoon burst last night, eight. Plenty rain since."

A San Francisco paper tells the following neat story of a Chinaman's "peculiar" way of gambling:—A Chinaman recently went into a Leadville faro bank and placed a paper of gold-dust on the ace. The ace lost, and the dealer, weighing the dust, found that it was worth about fifty dollars. He was about to throw the paper away, when John asked for it, saying there were some "washee washee" accounts upon it which he required. The next night he returned and bet a similar paper. This time he won, and as the dust weighed forty dollars, the dealer proposed to pay him upon that basis. The heathen shook his head. "You payee all I bet." "Certainly," answered the dealer. Then John, carefully unwrapping the paper, showed hidden between its folds a hundred-dollar bill. "He must have it," sighed the look-out man; "he's got us dead." The bank-note was there the night before, but the dealer had handed it back. That was his fault, however, not the Chinaman's.

THE annual ball given by the Governor of Madras on celebration of the sixty-third birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will take place on the 25th instant. A notice appears in the *Madras Government Gazette* to the effect that the Right Hon'ble the Governor requests the honour of the company of all officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Naval, and Military Services, with the ladies of their families, at Government House, Ootacamund, at 9-15 o'clock on that occasion.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. Rivers Thompson, has been pleased to accept the office of President of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

AMONG the papers to be read this season at the Royal United Service Institution is one by Captain Chandos Hoskyns, R. E., entitled "A short Narrative of the Afghan Campaigns of 1879-81 from an Engineer's point of view." Another, on the Indian Army, will be read by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore is said to have imported, through Colonel Beynon, late Political Agent of Jeypore, who is now in England, a magnificent team of six thoroughbred English bays, at a cost of Rs. 27,000.

THE temporary retention of the two Additional (Judicial) Commissioners in the Punjab has been sanctioned, subject to the coming revision in connection with the reorganisation of the Punjab Commission.

IT is reported that the plunder obtained by the Shans from the defeat of King Theebaw's army was 12 guns, 45 elephants, and 2,000 stand of arms.

ON the subject of railway extension, the *Pioneer* states that the Government money which the formation of a company to take over the construction of the Southern Mahratta Railway sets at liberty "will be liberated for employment elsewhere, probably on the completion of the Rewari-Ferozepore line, which bids fair to be a good commercial line and a useful link for the Rajputana system. The difficulties of bridging the Sutlej would be too serious to allow of an extension at present beyond Ferozepore to Lahore, but once completed to Ferozepore, the new line will probably double eastward to Loodhiana, and in the other direction an extension will probably be carried to Fazilka on the Sutlej. These are by no means the only railway projects with which the D. P. W. is now concerned. The Patna and Baraich line is sanctioned, we believe, and is at any rate practically decided on. This will open up the great doab between the Gogra and the Gundak, and bring this region of country into connection with the general railway system of India, even though for the present it will not be possible to have more than a steam ferry across the Ganges at Patna. Another line, from Dacca to Mymensing in Eastern Bengal, is also determined on."

ON the 12th inst. there was a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Armitage Bros., of Colombo, at which Mr. Whittal, representing Messrs. Matheson and Co., the largest creditors, took the chair. A long and desultory conversation took place in respect of a number of the accounts appearing in the list printed and circulated, and regarding which but little information was obtainable. It was proposed by Mr. Whittall that the matter be dealt with in bankrupcy, but on putting it to the vote, the motion was lost. It was then proposed that the firm go into liquidation, and this was lost. Eventually the meeting was brought to a close without any result. A Colombo paper states that the affairs of the firm "are to be thrown into bankruptcy, as the only way out of the many complications caused, according to the Chairman, by unprecedented frauds."

A VOYAGEUR by the s. s. Ceylon writes a letter to the *Englishman* from Yokohama, under date April 11. By special invitation of the Maharajah the Ceylon "pilgrims" visited Johore after touching at Singapore, and appear to have been greatly pleased by His Highness's hospitality.

Truth says that the whole of the Indian troopships are to be illuminated with the electric-light before they commence their next series of voyages.

LUIGI DAQUILA, the man who recently attacked and robbed Captain Bosanquet, of H. M's. Northumberland, at Cagliari, has been sentenced by the Assize Court of Cagliari to fifteen years' hard labour, followed by five years' police supervision.

IT is said the honour of a baronetcy was offered to Mr Thomas Ashton, of Manchester, and Mr. M T. Bass, M. P. for Derby, but was declined.

THE *Baku Gazette* recently published the following news:—"Three foreign travellers, of whom one was an agent of the English Government and another a German professor, Herr Obst, who wished to visit the Tekke oasis under the pretence of making scientific researches, have been hurriedly sent back (*réexpédiés*) to Krasnovodsk, whence they were taken by steam-boat to Baku." Upon this paragraph appearing in the German papers, Professor Obst wrote as follows from Leipsic:—"As I am the only Obst who has lately visited the Trans-Caspian territory, and as the news in question can only apply to me, I wish to declare that the statement is false in every particular. Not only was I not '*réexpédié*' to Krasnovodsk, but I was able to traverse the Tekke oasis from end to end; and in this journey I enjoyed the most efficient protection from General Rohrberg, Commandant of the Trans-Caspian territory, and of Colonel Aminoff, Chief of the Staff at Askabad. Thanks to their good offices, which I cannot praise too highly, my scientific labours were greatly facilitated. At the same time I must also add that everywhere I was received in the most friendly way by the Russian garrisons, and every one did all in his power to make my journey as agreeable and profitable as possible." Herr Obst does not say anything about the agent to the English Government or the other foreign traveller alluded to by the *Baku Gazette*. So far as the Englishman is concerned, he is probably a creature of the Russian editor's imagination.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—"There is no palace in the world so richly provided with gold-plate as Windsor Castle. At last night's banquet (April 27), given to a hundred of the wedding guests, the show of plate upon the table and sideboards was estimated at two millions sterling. One gold lyre bird on the side-table was studded with £30,000 worth of precious stones. There was also the tiger's head captured by Lord Mornington from Tippoo Sahib, worth £10,000."

THE "infant" Robertson appears to have been a very silly "infant," for being entitled, on coming of age, to an income of £1,400 per annum, he proceeded to beguile the tedium of his infancy by keeping fifteen horses, and calling them by the names of the Apostles and other eminent personages; and then to run up a bill of several hundred pounds with a saddler in Piccadilly, who sued for payment, as he regarded the purchases as "necessaries." These "necessaries" were supplied notwithstanding the protests of the "infant's" guardian. I (*Truth*) am glad that the court seems to have held that seventeen whips, nine flasks, fifteen horse-collars, nine sticks, besides dog-collars and sandwich-boxes, are not absolute necessities for an infant. West-end tradesmen must learn that if they minister to the extravagant demands of youths under age, they do so at their own risk and peril.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Some time ago we mentioned that a private banker in the City was investigating the state of our gold currency. The results of that investigation were given at the Bankers' Institute the other night by Mr. John Biddulph Martin, of Lombard-street, who read a paper on "Our Gold Coinage." His investigation has been thorough, and the results are therefore all the more full of interest. He sent out to almost every bank in the kingdom, to some fourteen railways, about fifty post-offices, and a number of large wage-paying firms, a series of queries having for their object the discovery of the actual condition of the gold currency. From the replies he received to these queries, and he received 1,092 returns, he gathers (1) that the gold coins anterior to 1840 are now very scarce, but that in subsequent years the amount in circulation is fairly proportional to the amounts coined; (2)—and this is by far the most important point he found—that most of the gold in circulation is more or less light in weight. Upon the total number of coins of each year since 1817 estimated by Mr. Martin to be in circulation he estimates that the deficiency of weight is 84,220·790 grains, and the mean loss of weight per coin through wear and tear 0·4325 grains. He estimates the loss on light gold at £11 12s. per 1,000 sovereigns, but says that the Post Office finds it to be actually £12 10s. On light half-sovereigns the loss is much greater, ranging in actual experience from £21 6s. to £22 16s. on £1,000 worth.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph*, from Pietermaritzburg on April 25, telegraphed that a serious crisis existed in Zululand. "A Zulu deputation, numbering nearly two thousand persons, chiefs and followers, is now waiting a few miles from here for an audience with the Governor, The deputation essentially represents the ex-king's party; three of Cetewayo's brothers are present in person; it also includes several chiefs living under John Dunn, who come to protest against his authority. The deputation comes without a pass from the Resident, which makes matters more critical. Great care is necessary to prevent civil war and terrible bloodshed in Zululand." On April 27 the same correspondent telegraphed further:—"Sir H. Bulwer has declined to see the Zulu deputation, and directed the members of it to return home. Grave fears are felt for their safety on reaching Zululand. The deputation, which is upwards of two thousand strong, has been fed while in Natal mainly by the liberality of the colonists. Serious troubles are anticipated, especially in John Dunn's district, which adjoins Natal."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Star Variety Troupe, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 18th:—Brenda (s), from Aden; Kashgar (s), Shanghai; Calcutta, Monte Video; Calcutta (s), Bussorah. Yesterday:—Swift Sure (s), Cardiff; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Amadi, for False Point; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee; Khiva (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. President Garfield entered the dock yesterday.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played this afternoon at 2 o'clock (official time) between the Bombay Carlton and Grant Medical College clubs.

THEFT.—The Rev. H. C. Squires, residing at Girgaum, reported to the police on Thursday last the theft of a silver miniature service of sacramental vessels, valued at Rs. 50, from his premises. The set consists of a plate, cup, and bread-box in a case.

THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company will perfom this evening at the Gaiety Theatre the opera of "One o'clock, or the Wood Demon," adapted in Hindustani from the original English drama, by the company's translator and annotator.

ACCIDENT OWING TO RECKLESS RIDING.—Another serious carriage accident, which very nearly resulted in the death of a young lady, happened in camp Kurrachee on Thursday evening, chiefly owing, we believe, to the reckless way in which natives are still allowed to ride and drive on our public roads and thoroughfares. The facts, as related to us, are as follow:—Miss Battye and Mrs. Thomas, who arrived recently from Jacobabad, were quietly driving towards the Government garden, when the latter discovered that the bridle was not properly put on the horse's head and got out of the conveyance to instruct the ghorawallah to put it right. At this time the *Malakra* or sports at the Beluchi lines being just over, a host of harum-scarum natives came up racing in carriages, and on camels and horses. The ladies' horse, hearing the noise behind, became restive and bolted, throwing down Mrs. Thomas and the gharrywallah. Miss Battye in the meantime stayed in the carriage; but the horse taking a sudden turn near Mr. Gibson's house, the conveyance, with its fair occupant, was suddenly upset in the ditch. Miss Battye, we are sorry to add, was picked up insensible by two gentlemen who saw the accident, and carried into Mrs. Cumming's house. Dr. Hunter was soon sent for, and we are glad to hear that the patient shows some signs of improving under his care. Surely the police ought to stop this reckless riding and driving by natives. It is a public nuisance. Only the other evening another lady was almost thrown from her horse by these rough-riding wretches.—*Civil and Military Gazette.* (Sind issue.)

THE JAM OF LUS BEYLA AT KURRACHEE.—His Highness the Jam of Las Bela arrived at Kurrachee on the morning of the 13th instant, under the salute due to his rank. His Highness was met at the "One-tree Tank" on the Moach plain by Mr. William Dixon, Huzur Deputy Collector, and Khan Saheb Khoodadad Khan, Extra Assistant Collector, and Rao Saheb Gianchund Harrumul. By the abovenamed officials he was escorted to the tents pitched for his accommodation near the Mission House. His Highness is accompanied by some 100 followers. Jam Ali Khan, the son of His Highness, arrived somewhat later, under the surveillance of the bodyguard of His Highness' cavalry, and encamped in the same quarter. The Assistant to the Agent Governor-General in Beluchistan, Dr. Duke, to meet whom this visit has been made, was expected to have been here sooner, but we now learn that he has been unavoidably delayed, and that he will arrive here this morning to-day, accompanied by the Sirdar of the Sarawans and a few followers, when, we understand, the question of the recent disturbances in Lus Beyla will be fully inquired into, and arrangements made with a view to the settlement of the differences between father and son that led to the latter's rebellion and resulted in his defeat and subsequent imprisonment. His Highness, we understand, has applied to the authorities for the extradition of the men, some 70 or more in number, who took part in the hostilities against him, and who sought refuge in British territory. Inquiries are now being instituted in the City Magistrate's Court as to the share each had in the matter; but the extradition is contested by Mr. Pinhey, on the score of its being a purely political matter.—*Id.*

EVADING THE LICENSE FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Shrilall Rampartab, a commission agent trading under the name of Shrilall Hanumandas, and Jumnadas Lukmidas, a broker, were charged, the first instance on the complaint of the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell as Secretary at the Bengal Office. Public opinion would unhesitatingly point to Mr. F. B. Peacock, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, as the fittest man for the appointment, but it is said that this gentleman contemplates a long visit to England on leave. Failing Mr. Peacock, Mr. J. Monro, Inspector-General of Police, is looked upon as having a good chance, but in his case also there is said to be an intention to go home on leave. Mr. J. W. Edgar and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, both considered as likely candidates, are away from the country, so perhaps unexpected and rapid promotion may temporarily fall upon some gentleman who is at present Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government, Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay. The question of a successor to this gentleman will then arise, and as Mr. Bolton has been granted an extension of leave for six months the appointment will probably go outside the office. Should this prove to be the case, former experience in Secretariats should be the best recommendation, and of this no junior member of the service has had so much as Mr. C. E. Buckland, though he is only one month junior to Mr. Macaulay.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

HAILSTORMS.—Severe hailstorms have occurred in the Darjiling District, the Terai and Duars, but fortunately the damage done, as far as at present known, is inconsiderable.—*Englishman.*

A MYSTERY.—On Saturday night last, the body of a native was discovered with his throat cut from ear to ear inside a house in Jaun Bazaar. A woman was found inside the room, who stated that the deceased had committed suicide. The circumstances under which the deceased had come by his death are so mysterious that the police are unable to discover at present how the incident took place. There are several witnesses, but none can speak as to the direct cause of death. The woman is alleged to be a close relative of the deceased, and is at present in custody. The body has been submitted to *post mortem* examination, and the result is rather unsatisfactory. The Jury, will hold an inquest on the 18th instant.—*Id.*

DANGEROUS KEROSINE OIL.—With reference to our paragraph of yesterday we learn that the names of the three vessels which are now lying off Matiabrooj Ghat with cargoes of kerosine oil are the Ras Dhu, the Tintern Abbey and the Viscount, each vessel having on board some 50,000 cases of oil. The two first have not been allowed to land any of the oil. The Viscount has discharged a very small quantity, but, acting under telegraphic instructions from the head of the Local Government, the landing of any more has been stopped and a police guard has been placed over the quantity already landed which is not to be removed. The oil on board this vessel has the "Noonday" brand, and that on board the other two vessels has the "Lightning" brand.—*Id.*

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday night between one and two o'clock, a daring attempt at highway robbery was made in Esplanade Road, opposite Mr. Ezra's house. Mr. Y. Gubboy and another gentleman were driving along in a brownberry after leaving Mr. Ezra's house, two Europeans, dressed in white coats and trowsers made a rush at the gharry. One came up to the door of the carriage and made a snatch at Mr. Gubboy's watch chain, but that gentleman pushed him off. The other tried to stop the horse, but the coachman put it into a gallop and he was unsuccessful in his attempt. The two men, however, ran after the carriage as far as the end of Homayoon Place. Of course not a policeman was to be seen, though Mr. Gubboy and his friend shouted *parawallah* loudly.—*Id.*

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT.—There is much speculation afloat at present amongst the members of the Civil Service as to the probable successor of the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell as Secretary at the Bengal Office. Public opinion would unhesitatingly point to Mr. F. B. Peacock, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, as the fittest man for the appointment, but it is said that this gentleman contemplates a long visit to England on leave. Failing Mr. Peacock, Mr. J. Monro, Inspector-General of Police, is looked upon as having a good chance, but in his case also there is said to be an intention to go home on leave. Mr. J. W. Edgar and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, both considered as likely candidates, are away from the country, so perhaps unexpected and rapid promotion may temporarily fall upon some gentleman who is at present Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government, Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay. The question of a successor to this gentleman will then arise, and as Mr. Bolton has been granted an extension of leave for six months the appointment will probably go outside the office. Should this prove to be the case, former experience in Secretariats should be the best recommendation, and of this no junior member of the service has had so much as Mr. C. E. Buckland, though he is only one month junior to Mr. Macaulay.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

A COBRA RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.—An engine used for shunting purposes at the Royapooram terminus, ran over a huge cobra which happened to be crossing the line near the Railway Bridge. The driver took charge of the cobra, which was subsequently burned, under the orders of the Locomotive Superintendent.—*Madras Mail.*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 6th to the 12th instant, 3 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 175 Hindoos, and 21 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 222 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 276. The deaths are thus classified —5 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 68 from fever, 12 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, 2 from cholera, and 117 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 29·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 30·1 per 1,000 per annum.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.—At the last sessions at Cuddalore, a young woman, named Pachai Ammal, was charged with having administered datura seeds, mixed in food, to her husband, his father, and some other persons. The evidence given by these persons was to the effect, that after partaking of their supper, which had been prepared by the accused, they were immediately taken ill, and had to be sent to the hospital, where they were detained, and shortly afterwards recovered. The woman on being questioned, admitted having mixed the datura seeds with the food which she had prepared, but said that she had no intention of killing her husband and the others, or even of doing them harm. The court decided that the poison had been put into the food by the wife, though probably not with the intention of causing death. She was found guilty, but the Sessions Judge considered that a light punishment would suffice, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for one year.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

FREEMASONRY IN THE PUNJAB.—From a report of the Punjab Masonic Institution, just issued, we are glad to observe that that excellent charity continues to flourish. The total income for 1881 amounted to Rs. 10,332-8-4, being the highest amount yet collected in any year. The accumulated fund now amounts to nearly Rs. 35,000; although Rs. 27,000 were expended to date in educating the destitute children of deceased Masons. Provisions is made in the budget for the support of 24 children during the current year.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN BURMAH.

LATER advices confirm all that was then said regarding the recent outrages, while putting us in possession of a few more facts connected with the case. We may premise by saying that the unfortunate victims of the queen's rage and fury have been removed from Mandalay to Sheway Boo Mvo; though whether the threat of tattooing them with the criminal's mark has been carried out is as yet uncertain. This mark, we may observe, resembles a pair of ram's horns springing from the bridge of the nose and curving outwards and downwards over, and partly round the eyes. This mark which gives the person on whom it is made a most horrible appearance, is tattooed in red or blue, according to the crime of the offender; and being indelible forms a certain means of recognising those who have at any period during their lifetime brought themselves within the purview of the criminal law such as it is of their country."

The crime with which the Ex-Kala-Woon and his family have been charged and for which they have been punished, is neither more nor less than high-treason. For some time past, it appears, they have been suspected by the Burmese authorities of giving information about palace crimes to outsiders, which information in due course got into the local papers, or in other ways got to the knowledge of the British Government, to the great discredit of the king and queen, and their immediate advisers. It is not very long since that some of the ladies of the Ex-Kala-Woon's family were in very high favour with the queen, and being constantly within the palace had exceptional means of becoming acquainted with what was going on. The immediate cause of their arrest and imprisonment appears to have been this: some of the people in the Ex-Kala-Woon's circle of relatives got up among themselves a very acrimonious kind of quarrel as is usual in most cases of family disputes—about nothing. Angry and contemptuous words and gestures very soon raised some of the disputants to a state bordering on fury; and three, it is said, went into the palace, and charged the Ex-Kala-Woon, his wife, his children, his sister, Mrs. George, and a friend who happened to be with them with being in direct communication with the Nyoung Yan Prince, Mrs. George, it was alleged, had visited the prince at Calcutta, had taken him votive offerings, and had carried letters between him and certain malcontents in Lower as well as in Upper Burma. The sequel is known to our readers, and the reason is now apparent why Mrs. George was punished by the method known as Htoung, which is ordinarily applied only to men convicted of any serious offence. It may be added that the victims were not allowed even so much as the bare form of a trial. They were seized in their houses, roped up like cattle, taken within the palace precincts and there flogged as stated.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

NEW VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

THE new scheme for the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department ought to draw candidates. The establishment, however, in the first instance, is to be made up by volunteers from the Indian list, vacancies being filled by the transfer of officers under four years' service from the British list. It is believed that a local Veterinary Department is contemplated for India; if so, the Secretary of State for War has notified that it shall be entirely distinct from the Home ones. The proposed establishment is one Principal Surgeon and Superintendent of Horse Breeding on Rs. 2,044 a month; for Inspecting Surgeons on Rs. 1,250; fifteen first class Surgeons, and twenty-nine second class, the pay of the former commencing with Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 700 after 10 years' service as such, and that of the latter Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 450 after five years. The promotion of the officers of the department is by service, second class Surgeons obtaining it after 10 years, whilst the grade of Inspecting Surgeon can be reached after 25 years' service. The Principal as well as the Inspecting Surgeons can only hold their appointment for five years up to 55 years of age as regards the latter, the former being allowed to retain his office till 60 years. The proposed pensions are, after 10 years' service, if compelled by ill-health to retire, £75 a year; after 17 years with 20 months' furlough, £200; after 20 years with 2 years' furlough, £250; after 25 years with three years' furlough, £350; and after 30 years, with four years' furlough, £450 the maximum. Officers in the British and Indian lists will be permitted to exchange, and second class surgeons will be required to pass an examination by the lower standard in Hindustani before obtaining promotion.—*Pioneer.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Khiva, Captain G. Scrivener, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Mrs. Williams and Mr. J. Johnston.

For Brindisi.—Mr. Johnston, a gentleman, and Col. E. W. Trevor.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, MAY 21.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 146, 150.

5 p.m.—Sunday School-Childrens' service.

6 p.m.,—Litany.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 147, 146, 301. Anthem "Lift up your heads."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

8-15 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Daily Prayers—In themorning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past 5 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

SUNDAY, 21ST MAY.

11-30 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion.

5 p. m.—Sunday School.

6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayers and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION-DAY, MAY 21.

7-30 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with short Sermon. Hymns 147, 300, and 316.

5 p. m.—Sunday School.

6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 147, 150 and 300

The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SUNDAYS.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.

Official time at all services.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

AMONG THE FASHIONS.

A NEW and pretty form of evening bodice is cut square in front and with high Medicis collar, both opening and collar being abundantly trimmed with fine black lace. Across the square in front are placed two bands, composed of the material of the bodice, and covered with thick, close pleatings of the lace, one pointing upwards, the other downwards. The effect of these bands is very becoming, especially to the possessors of those too prominent bones, sometimes called "salt-cellars," over which they throw a friendly, graceful veil.

Low bodices are more worn now than they have been for some time. They are a great mistake in point of art, and however they may set off beautifully-formed and snowy shoulders, they invariably affect prejudicially even the loveliest face. A mode of remedying this last defect is offered by the beautiful flower-collarettes now worn. These are in the shape of the deep Mazarin collars usually seen in lace, or in linen, edged with embroidery or lace. They are, however, made entire of flowers, with no foundation save the intertwining of the stems. The flowers are not natural blooms, which the heat of the skin would soon destroy, but they are so well made that at a little distance even bees and birds might take them for Nature's own production. A lady wore some exquisitely-made white heather in one of these collarettes not long ago, and it was difficult to imagine how the artificial flower-makers had managed to manipulate successfully blossoms so small, and a colour so readily soiled.

Flower-fichus are also among the floral novelties to be noted in dress. On a small scale, they have been used for some time, edging, for instance, the inner side of a lace fichu, or forming a heading for the lace trimming of a bodice, low or square. They have now attained more imposing dimensions, almost covering the back of the shoulders, coming round to the front in a gentle curve, and falling below the waist in two trailing ends, which narrow off to one solitary leaf or half-opened blossom. A lace fichu under a floral one has frequently a good effect, especially when the shoulders have seen better days.

Flowers are worn very large on dresses, but small on bonnets. Roses are always the most popular flower with milliners, and they are preferred unmounted this season—that is, without foliage.

At a pretty wedding which took place last week at St. George's, Hanover-square, a very tall and handsome girl wore a dress of cardinal satin, with a redingote of plush of the same shade. Her bonnet was a mass of glittering jet, with cardinal aigrette. The bride's dress was unique, from the quantities of exquisite lace which covered the skirt and the train. Her veil was of the same lace. Three rows of pearls, with pearl solitaire earrings, were her only jewels. Her dress, of white brocaded silk, was made with a pointed bodice and stomacher of pearls. The bridesmaids, ten in number, wore dresses of the pale shade of pink known as "dawn," the material being striped satin and moire. The bodices, like that of the bride's dress, were pointed, and the skirts were prettily made. Their hats, with round crowns and straight brims, were made of pink satin, with aigrettes of the same hue. A pretty blonde, who was among the guests, wore a dress of salmon-coloured satin, with bonnet to match—very becoming indeed; but when this costume approached too near the group of bridesmaids, the two shades of pink immediately began to swear at each other, as the French graphically call it when two colours kill each other by mere proximity.

There is nothing new in gloves. The Mousquetaire still holds its own, or what lovers of the more sympathetic French kid think its usurped, rights. There is no doubt that too tight a glove makes the hand and arm look as though they were made of wood, but the Mousquetaire of Swedish kid often falls into the other extreme, and becomes a mass of wrinkles from the wrist to the elbow.

The favourite lace is that imitated from old Valenciennes, or from other kinds laboriously produced by nuns in convents in the two cities. The loom now copies the work of the skilful fingers so long at rest, and when the flat, monotonous ground of the machine-made lace is compared disadvantageously with that of the former, it must be remembered that a yard of the former costs shillings, whereas one of the latter costs pounds.—*Truth*

DRESSES FOR THE ROYAL WEDDING.

THE subjoined interesting account of the dresses of the bride and bridesmaids is given in the "Lady's Pictorial:"

PRINCESS HELEN'S TROUSSEAU.

The trousseau of the Princess has been made by the very best *modistes* on either side of the silver streak. The great Worth furnished twelve dresses, which were finished long ago. Twelve more, as well as the lovely bridal dress presented to her by her sister the Queen of Holland, were made by Madame Corbay, of Paris. A very elegant dress, presented by the Queen to her new daughter-in-law, was made by Mrs. Stratton of turquoise-bl

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied by Co-operative Stores Prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
Jugganath Sunkersetts house, Gowalia Tank Road.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

GRAND SALE of stock in Trade of the French shop consisting of Millinery, Pictures, Mirrors, Carpet, Leather and Fancy goods, shop furniture, &c., &c.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1882, and on subsequent days (till the sale is finished) sale commencing on each day at 1-30 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction a. No. 9, Church-gate-street, the whole stock in trade will be sold "without reserve." Property on view.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 a. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, sundry articles of country provision, pint basins and mugs, tarpaulin double and single bags, sattrangee, cotton sheets, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 p. m.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ T. cloth.
4 cases white ground prints.
2 „ glassware.
4 „ buttons.

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Rahimtoolla Talub—

$	13–1	case	120 dozen soap.
$	67–2	„	257 „ „
$	10-12–3	„	282 „ „
$	3-5–3	„	soap.
$	8-9–2	„	„
$	1–1	„	perfumery.
$	2–1	„	assorted soap.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 20th May, 1882.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Nowrojee Hill, second Row, Doongri.

Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises by order of Mr. Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Darowalla and on account and at the risk of Shekoojee Haribha Kevri. All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Nowrojee Hill, second row, in the sub-district of Mandvie were formerly and are now in the occupation of Govindrow Ramjee and other tenants, assesed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-five (350) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Nowrojee Hill, second row, on or towards the west by the property of Bapujee Hariba Kandoi, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the paving gully and abutting to the house of Tulsiram Raojee Wanee.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 20th May, 1882. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, and on account and risk of Ootumchund Mahakumchund and Jethabhoy Premchund—

36	bales	No. 10s	each	400 lbs. mule twist.
32	„	„ 12s	„	400 lbs. „ „
42	„	„ 14s	„	400 lbs. „ „
25	„	„ 14s	„	400 lbs. „ „

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of the celebrated Price and Co's perfumery, consisting of bear's grease, marrow oil, philocome, tooth and palate powder, indelible marking ink, castor oil, pomade, bloom of roses, trotles and macassar oil, perfumed fountains, smelling salt, glycerine soap, toilet powder, raspberry syrups, eau-de-cologne, lavender and florida waters, essence of jasmine, rose geranium, white rose, kiss-me-quick, moor violet, millifleur, patcholy, rondeletia, verbina, jockey club, victoria bouquet, frangipani, eau-de-lavender, toilet vinegar, carbolic acid, toilet soap, glycerine, old brown Windsor, honey and transparent soaps, extracts of lime and glycerine, clothes and hair brushes, Sir Ashley Cooper's celebrated Jamaica Sarsaparilla, &c., &c. Also the property of James Moore, Esq., comprising thin plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as cruets, pickle, and egg frames, salvers, sets of plated spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as set of dining table in 3 pieces, side-boards, whatnots, pier, circular oval, tripod, monkey, writing, dressing and washand tables, drawing and dining-room, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome iron four-poster bedstead, almirah chest-of-drawers, chiffoniers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Small pony dog-cart with pony and harness.
1 Handsome bay arab horse nearly 15 hands, 6 years old, an excellent charger.
1 Handsome silver grey high-caste arab "Kingston," winner of several races, 11-2, 7 years old.
1 Handsome country-bred mare, 11-2, 4 years old.
1 Do. English bay horse, goes well in harness, height 15-3, aged.
1 Do. Strong mail-phaeton, with handsome fast trotting grey arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th May, 1882.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) ..... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS ..... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT ..	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1 0 0

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest a owed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less t an thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL.
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE.
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
Cash with Order.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
Sub-Agent for Bombay.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD
BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Julien Cannuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	60 0
MOSELLE.		
Grauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoofer (do.)	„ 24 0	..
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	..
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayen		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Weisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille Macau Medoc.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	..
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	..
CLARETS, From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau, Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	Rs. 19 0	..
Chambertin	„ 26 0	..
BRANDY.		
G. Ronard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * stars Cogc. ...	„ 26 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	„ 32 0	..
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	„ 34 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old)	„ 34 0	..
BEER.		Per 1 doz., pints.
EXPORT STOUT	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 3 6
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)	„ 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 32 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	„ 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)...	„ 15 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 9 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1882.

CARLTON WHISKEY,
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club.

Carlton Club, 1875,
December 20.

Messrs. R. Mathews & Compy.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being most excellent.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "Carlton" Whiskies that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
Shippers.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

THE LAND AGITATION IN SKYE.

PORTREE, Sunday Night.

It is a far cry from the Braes to Glendale, yet over that wide district, wherever the soil permits of the establishment of a township, there is heard grumbling, which is almost universal. The crofters as well as the cotters are discontented with their lot, and although they think their lines have fallen in unpleasant place, they do not appear to exert themselves greatly to remedy their unfortunate condition. One very notable fact I have observed in the course of journeyings over the Island—and that is, that whenever you get a township where the crofters have tolerable soil to cultivate, and the landlord going and coming amongst them, a reasonable amount of contentment prevails; but where the crofts skirt the shore, and the inhabitants are accustomed to spend a part of their lives off the coast of Ireland, the spirit of discontent is powerful. One cannot shut his eyes to the fact that the Skyeman's life at home is not a happy one; but the question is raised, how far are they themselves to blame for their condition? It may be, and certainly to a casual observer it does appear to be the case, that they make no strenuous efforts to alleviate their sufferings. Some of them work on the crofts while others stand lazily with their hands in their pockets watching the operation of turning the sod with the air of philosophers, and yet these men make a virtue of complaining of the sufferings they are called upon to endure. The hardships they experience because of natural impediments to progress, and it may be to some extent because of indolent habits, have not now been brought before the attention of the public for the first time. The stories told by both old and young men who have been approached on the subject clearly indicate that for a quarter of a century at least they have been buffeted about by every changing breeze; but it is only since they came to learn of the action of their Irish neighbours that the ember of discontent has been fanned into a flame. In the district of Edinbane, for instance, there is a large demand for Irish literature of an inflammatory character, and the sentiments therein expressed seems to be freely imbibed by the people. They have a grievance and they must give it a name, so they go back to dates long anterior to the time when some of them held crofts, and assert that as that remote period they had certain rights and privileges of which they have now been deprived, and deprived, according to their own account, by the tyranny of a factor or the harshness of a landlord. In the hands one hears stories of a contradictory character, and it is difficult to say which are true. That the people making the complaints are miserable is beyond doubt, but whether this is the result of the crofter system of cultivation, or whether it is partly due to causes over which the men have control but do not exercise their power, is a question which would require closer observation than is possible by a rapid run through the townships.

Having heard certain extraordinary statements about the manner in which the crofters of Glendale are treated by the factors and proprietors of the two estates on which the townships have been established, I left Portree yesterday morning for the place, and if possible to hear for myself the complaints which the people had to make—a task of no easy accomplishment, because the journey was long, and the population for the most part speak the Gaelic language. At Loch Treaslan the road runs up a mountain country, climbing up the side of the hill, and descending the other side in full view of Loch Greshornish. The gentle sloping ground in this district seems to be well under cultivation. In a few minutes the township of Edinbane is reached, and here, while the horses rest, I have time to look around. This township is on the estate of Greshornish, belonging to Mr. Robertson. Here there are forty crofters, some hold full and others half lots, the rents being £8 and £4 respectively. Roughly speaking, a full croft consists of seven acres of arable land, on which the crofters keep four cows and four stirks until the latter become a year old. The crofter with a half lot maintains exactly one-half the number of stock mentioned. Over and above this arable land the townships have that of Edinbane Hill, which affords pasturage for 700 sheep. The high part of the property is managed by two of the crofters, who act in the common interest. They keep the accounts and employ a shepherd to attend to the sheep. Every year the managers sell the wool, and the lambs, and the cast sheep. They pay the expenses connected with the management of the land, and at the close of accounts the balance is divided among the crofters in proportion to their holdings. During the past few years, it is said, the sheep stock has been making an average profit of from £5 10s to £6 per lot. The croft, however, does not give full employment for the tenant all the year round, and he therefore goes to the fishing to supplement his earnings. He does not go to Ireland, but to the east coast fishing, and although so far he is free from the contagion of the Land League, no effort is seemingly spared to circulate Irish literature of the nature described amongst them. When the stirks are a year old the crofter obtains from £3 10s. to £4 15s a piece for them on the farm. The arable land yields sufficient crop for the stock, and allows a margin for the family, and then in good seasons he has plenty of potatoes. This is perhaps the brightest picture of the crofter's lot, and even in such circumstances as have been described he is utterly unable to lay a penny past for a rainy day. Here, too, one finds a most useful institution in the shape of a hospital beside a school house, post office, telegraph station, and savings bank. Thus, in a district where one would least look for them, there are to be found many evidences of advancing civilisation. While in the village, several men came to me, each with a grievance of a kind, such as too heavy rents and compulsory labour without any recompense in the shape of money or food; but the prosperous appearance of the place did not seem to point to anything very serious.

The horses having rested for sufficient time they were again yoked to the machine, and speedily signs of cultivation gave place to barren moorland. The road takes a course from Loch Snizort across the high hills to Loch Dunvegan. Here and there little crofts peep out behind huge masses of rocks or appear to be built into the rising ground which forms the back part of the establishment. From every crevice the clear, blue smoke of the peat fire rises slowly in the air, marking the spot, which otherwise might have escaped observation, where human beings reside. In this district, which is known as Skeindale, the crofts run about £8, and each cottar, in addition to two cows, is permitted to keep about ten sheep. Here and there are some fair patches of land on which corn and potatoes grow well in ordinarily good seasons. One of the natives on being questioned, expressed himself dissatisfied with his present holding, and being pressed to say what is the desired result, replied, "We want the islands in the bay, but there is sheeps upon them now belonging to the ground officer." He was not sure whether the township had possessed the islands before, but he modestly thought they would suit his purpose. In the course the summit of the hill was reached and all at once there burst on the view the splendid stretch of country known as Glendale. Away down the slopes of the hill, and rising on the other side, were the many separate crofts of the people—distance marking the marches between the lots assume the appearance of a thin light line. Late though it was in the afternoon, men, women, and children seemed busy preparing the soil for the seed, almost at the heels of the agriculturists the land on the croft could be seen spreading the seed corn from right to left, and fowls and birds seemed to be enjoying a feast in his immediate wake. The contrast between Glendale and some of the other townships I had visited was striking. The place was alive with people determined apparently to get through a certain amount of work as they eagerly bent over their crooked instruments used for breaking up the land. Lower down the hill, where the gradients are not so steep, a plough is used, and one seems to do service over the whole district. Running along a well-kept road, our journey comes to an end at the top of Jacie Boulder. Here there is a miserable apology for a Post Office doing duty for the townships, which, next to the Braes, have caused the greatest anxiety to the authorities. The ground belongs to the trustees of Sir John Macleod and to Mr. Martin of Husabost. The agitators on these estates have sent quite a flood of literature to the owners on the subject of their grievances. Amongst other things they complain of the following notice which was posted at the door of the Post Office above referred to:—

"Whereas parties are in the habit of trespassing on the lands of Dibydale, Lowergile, Ramsaig, and Waterstein, in search of and carrying away timber, notice is hereby given that the shepherds and herds on these lands have instructions to give up the names of any persons found hereafter on any parts of the lands, as also in carrying away timber from the shores by boats or otherwise, that they may be dealt with according to law.

"Factor's Office, Tormore,
4th January, 1882."

Another notice was to the effect that instructions had been given to the ground officer, in consequence of the number of dogs and the damage done by them, to send in a list of the dogs on the property; and further, that no tenants would be allowed to keep a dog except with the sanction of the factor. Both notices were torn down by the people. When about a month ago the factor came into the district to collect the rents, the crofters from the various townships who had sent petitions were called forth in their turn, and the petition read over and answered by the factor. At the same time a letter was read from Mr. Martin, complaining that Mr. Mackinnon, the postmaster of Glendale, had allowed placards of an illegal nature to be posted on the Post Office door. Here, it may be stated, Mr. Mackinnon replied that he had not allowed the notices referred to to be posted at his door. The various crofters complained in their petitions generally of increase of rents, of overcrowding of being deprived of land, of changes of marches, of evictions, and of the factor holding to his own possessions. The factor in reply said he had been factor over the estate for 2[illegible] years, and during that time there had been no increase of rent, and further, that there had been little difference in the rent as compared with what it was in 1852. The number of tenants on the lands of Glendale in 1863 was 108, now there are 113; but this small increase was chiefly owing to a farm then in the hands of one tenant, who gave up possession of his own accord being let to four crofters. At Skinidin and Colbost there were in 1863 39 tenants, now there were 42. No hill lands had been taken from the tenants, and there was no wish to deprive them of any ground or any privileges they had hitherto enjoyed. Only one tenant had been actually removed from the property during his tenure of office. On the other charge, he denied that he had any lands on the property. He never farmed an acre of it in his own name or for his own behoof. The farm of Waterstein, now held by Martin, had never, he said, been under small tenants. During the present year the rent was £140. The rent of the tenants of the three townships—Miloveig, Borodaill, and Skinidin—was £176, and the arrears at this date were £189-17s-9d. The factor attributes the present excitement in Glendale to the influence of a few evil-disposed parties who, for reasons best known to themselves, instigated the people to take up the no rent attitude. After all this fuming the tenants paid their rents, but they have intimated that they will not pay rent again until they get what they want. While in Glendale last night I approached one or two persons on the subject, and, amongst others, a person somewhat better dressed than his neighbours. He was "sleekit and sly," and hard to draw upon any subject; but the explanation came out in a twinkling—"Oh," he says, "you are spies." Not knowing who he might be, I turned to an old fisherman and asked, and the answer I got was—"Oh, he's here learning to preach. He'll bea'richt when he has ta white neck." I was anxious to know the names of certain crofters, so I again approached the minister in embryo and asked "Do you know the names of all the crofters in this township." "Och, aye," was the somewhat laconic response. "Well," I said, "What is the name of the one nearest here?" "Oh" he answered, "the proprietor is not at home just now." I confess I had to give up the job of eliciting further information from him. The substance of what I afterwards got I have already stated.

Our Inverness correspondent telegraphs that several clergymen referred yesterday to the revolt in Skye in their remarks from the pulpits. Mr. M'Lavish, of the Free Church, said the land laws must be altered, but in the meantime the law must be vindicated against open rebellion. The Rev. Dr Mackay also referred to the matter.—*Glasgow Herald*, April 24.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

(Quarterly Review.)

THE Middlesex election involved a great constitutional question: it forms a landmark in constitutional law: but what irresistibly attracts attention in the history of the struggle is the manner in which it displayed the indomitable spirit of the people, the firmness and fierceness of the race. Soon after the formation of the Government, Wilkes had secretly come to England in the hopes of a compromise. His advances were slightingly received by the Duke of Grafton and contemptuously by Lord Chatham, and he returned to Paris vowing to make them repent of their insolence. In March, 1768, on the eve of the general election, he reappeared in London and announced himself as a candidate for the representation of the City. Failing here—indeed, at the bottom of the poll,—he at once stood for Middlesex, and to the consternation of the Ministry was triumphantly returned. They had refrained from causing him to be arrested as an outlaw, lest it may be suspected from generosity or enlightened policy than from fear; and the inclination of the majority was to grant him a free pardon and allow him to take his seat in the House of Commons, where, judging from his former performances as a debater, there was little chance of his being formidable. *Dis aliter visum:* the King spurned the notion of so humiliating an arrangement, nearly quarrelled with the Duke of Grafton for proposing it, and had, in writing a peremptory message to the House on 14th January, declared he left untorned to expel, disqualify, and disgrace the demagogue. The outlawry was declared illegal and nullified by the King's Bench. But on the 11th of June Wilkes came before the same court to receive sentence for the publication of No. 45 of the "North Briton" and the "Essay on Woman;" and the joint sentence, pronounced by Lord Mansfield, was that he be imprisoned for twenty-two months, fined 1000*l.*, and give security for his good behaviour for seven years. This blew the popular feeling into a flame which was rapidly becoming a conflagration. During the election the whole metropolis was at the mercy of the mob. No one was suffered to pass towards the place of voting without a blue cockade and ticket inscribed Wilkes and No. 45. The carriage windows of all who refused to huzza for "Wilkes and Liberty" were broken. Ladies were taken out of their chairs and compelled to join in the cry. Count Seiler, the Austrian Ambassador, one of the most stately and ceremonious of diplomatists, was dragged from his coach and thrown on his back with his feet uppermost whilst No. 45 was chalked on the soles of his shoes.

Dr. Franklin writes (April 16, 1768): "I went last week to Winchester, and observed that for fifteen miles out of town there was scarce a door or window-shutter next to the road unmarked (with Wilkes and Liberty, and No. 45), and this continued here and there quite to Winchester, which is 61 miles." London, he states, was illuminated for two nights at the command of the mob, who made their rounds at intervals during the whole night, and obliged those who had not extinguished their candles to light them again; their windows being smashed if they refused. When, after receiving judgment, Wilkes was on his way to the King's Bench prison, he was rescued on Westminster Bridge, but succeeded in escaping from his admirers and surrendering to the authorities. On the day when Parliament met the prison was surrounded by a shouting crowd, under the impression that he would be let out to take his seat. But the Riot Act was read; the troops fired; five or six persons were killed and fifteen wounded, including two women, one of whom died soon afterwards. Amongst the killed was a respectable young man, named Allen, who had nothing to do with the riot. The only sister did not long survive the shock occasioned by his death: they were buried together in the churchyard of Newington, Surrey, and in the inscription on the tombstone he is described as "an Englishman of unspotted life and amiable disposition, who was inhumanly murdered by Scottish detachments from the army." English soldiers had been heard to say that they would never fire upon their countrymen, and a Scotch detachment had consequently been employed.

Franklin goes the length of stating that "if Wilkes had possessed a good private character, and the King a bad one, the former might have turned the latter out of the Kingdom." But these disturbers of the public peace cared little or nothing about character, and had no definite object in view beyond that of action, no subversive designs against the throne: they were not disloyal, except as all law-breakers may be called disloyal: they liked lawlessness for its own sake; and their nearest approximants in principle was a wild sense of justice and of right. What, however, made popular outbreaks exceptionally formidable at this time and for many years afterwards, was the weakness of the Executive, the growing habit of resistance to authority, and the numbers of the dangerous classes. Accumulated proofs are supplied by Mr. Lecky. Strikes were very numerous, and London was full of poor, idle, reckless men ready for any enterprise or disturbance. Six thousand weavers were the most active agents in the Wilkes riots. At Wapping and Stepney, the coalheavers, chiefly Irish, were for more than a year at war with the masters of the coal ships:—

"A Mr. Harley, a member of the Common Council of one of the London aldermen, was especially obnoxious to them, and one evening at eight o'clock his house was besieged by a party provided with fire-arms. Great, having barricaded his door, defended himself with the assistance and some of the other townsmen. I had visited was striking. The place was alive with people determined apparently to get through a certain amount of work as they eagerly bent over their crooked instruments used for breaking up the land. Lower down the hill, where the gradients are not so steep, a plough is used, and one seems to do service over the whole district. Running along a well-kept road, our journey comes to an end at the top of Jacie Boulder. Here there is a miserable apology for a Post Office doing duty for the townships, which, next to the Braes, have caused the greatest anxiety to the authorities. The ground belongs to the trustees of Sir John Macleod and to Mr. Martin of Husabost. The agitators on these estates have sent quite a flood of literature to the owners on the subject of their grievances. Amongst other things they complain of the following notice which was posted at the door of the Post Office above referred to:—

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"Factor's Office, Tormore,
4th January, 1882."

Another notice was to the effect that instructions had been given to the ground officer, in consequence of the number of dogs and the damage done by them, to send in a list of the dogs on the property; and further, that no tenants would be allowed to keep a dog except with the sanction of the factor. Both notices were torn down by the people. When about a month ago the factor came into the district to collect the rents, the crofters from the various townships who had sent petitions were called forth in their turn, and the petition read over and answered by the factor. At the same time a letter was read from Mr. Martin, complaining that Mr. Mackinnon, the postmaster of Glendale, had allowed placards of an illegal nature to be posted on the Post Office door. Here, it may be stated, Mr. Mackinnon replied that he had not allowed the notices referred to to be posted at his door. The various crofters complained in their petitions generally of increase of rents, of overcrowding of being deprived of land, of changes of marches, of evictions, and of the factor holding to his own possessions. The factor in reply said he had been factor over the estate for 2[illegible] years, and during that time there had been no increase of rent, and further, that there had been little difference in the rent as compared with what it was in 1852. The number of tenants on the lands of Glendale in 1863 was 108, now there are 113; but this small increase was chiefly owing to a farm then in the hands of one tenant, who gave up possession of his own accord being let to four crofters. At Skinidin and Colbost there were in 1863 39 tenants, now there were 42. No hill lands had been taken from the tenants, and there was no wish to deprive them of any ground or any privileges they had hitherto enjoyed. Only one tenant had been actually removed from the property during his tenure of office. On the other charge, he denied that he had any lands on the property. He never farmed an acre of it in his own name or for his own behoof. The farm of Waterstein, now held by Martin, had never, he said, been under small tenants. During the present year the rent was £140. The rent of the tenants of the three townships—Miloveig, Borodaill, and Skinidin—was £176, and the arrears at this date were £189-17s-9d. The factor attributes the present excitement in Glendale to the influence of a few evil-disposed parties who, for reasons best known to themselves, instigated the people to take up the no rent attitude. After all this fuming the tenants paid their rents, but they have intimated that they will not pay rent again until they get what they want. While in Glendale last night I approached one or two persons on the subject, and, amongst others, a person somewhat better dressed than his neighbours. He was "sleekit and sly," and hard to draw upon any subject; but the explanation came out in a twinkling—"Oh," he says, "you are spies." Not knowing who he might be, I turned to an old fisherman and asked, and the answer I got was—"Oh, he's here learning to preach. He'll bea'richt when he has ta white neck." I was anxious to know the names of certain crofters, so I again approached the minister in embryo and asked "Do you know the names of all the crofters in this township." "Och, aye," was the somewhat laconic response. "Well," I said, "What is the name of the one nearest here?" "Oh" he answered, "the proprietor is not at home just now." I confess I had to give up the job of eliciting further information from him. The substance of what I afterwards got I have already stated.

popularity or have exercised a more commanding power. . . . He had also done more than any other single man to unite a divided and powerless Opposition, and to mark out the lines of political parties. 'The doctrine, that a resolution of the House of Commons can neither 'make, alter, suspend, abrogate, nor annihilate the law of the land,' became the rallying cry of the party."

This cry was eagerly caught up by Lord Chatham who, relieved by a violent attack of the gout, suddenly reappeared in the House of Lords and delivered some of his finest bursts of oratory in support of the popular doctrine. But it would seem that there was no longer a responsive chord to strike, or that he had lost the art of striking it, for in January 1771 he writes: "England is no more like Old England forty years ago than the Monsignori of modern Rome are like the Decii, the Gracchi, or the Catos. . . . The public has slept quietly upon the violation of electors' rights and the tyranny of the House of Commons. *Fuit Ilium!* The whole Constitution is a shadow." Burke writes in the same strain: "After a violent ferment in the nation as remarkable a deadness and vapidity has succeeded. The people have fallen into a total indifference to any matters of public concern. I do not suppose that there was ever anything like this stupor in any period of our history." The same complaint is made by "Junius."

The feeling of lassitude that had come over these eminent men from the comparative failure of their efforts must have induced them to exaggerate the national apathy, which was by no means so deep or so unbroken as they represent. Mr. Lecky speaks of the year 1769 as memorable in political history for having witnessed the birth of English Radicalism and the first serious attempts to reform and control Parliament. "It was only in the agitation of 1769 and 1770 that open popular meetings, for the purpose of giving expression to public opinion on great political questions, became a normal and important element in English public life. The innovation rapidly spread." It was about this time, also, that the daily press acquired the power which has been absurdly described as a Fourth Estate; and the "Letters of Junius" (the first of which was published in January 1769) must alone have sufficed to ruffle the surface of the political world, if indeed they did not stir it to its depths.* Again, it was in February 1771 that the struggle began between the two Houses and the newspapers, which ended in practically authorizing the publication of reports of parliamentary proceedings and debates, truly described by Mr. Lecky as "another gigantic stride in political importance by the press." But perhaps the most significant advance of all was the judicial decision confirmed by statute, enabling juries to give a general verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty" in cases of libel.

The patriotic complaint of the national apathy about 1769 is partly contradicted by Mr. Lecky:—

"The Opposition was broken, divided, defeated. The King and the King's friends had succeeded in disintegrating the old parties in the State, in sapping the aristocratical power which was once the most formidable barrier to their designs, in disposing for their own objects the vast fields of government patronage, in forming a great permanent interest and acquiring an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Parliament. The Scotch, the Bishops, a considerable number of both Houses who held Court offices, steadily voted together, and the ranks of the King's friends were speedily recruited by place-hunters drawn from the different connections. The elective system was so corrupt, the influence of the boroughs was so disorganized, and so great, the Government patronage was so vast and so redundant, that there seemed every prospect of the continuance of their power. The immediate causes of their defeat are to be found chiefly in the growth of a free Press, which gave a new strength and energy to the popular movement for reform, and in the overwhelming discredit which the disastrous termination of the American War threw upon both the ministers and the system of it."

* Mr. Lecky has devoted twenty-two pages to the "Letters of Junius," the authorship of which he confidently assigns to Sir Philip Francis, without throwing any fresh light on the question. Nothing has done no more than re-state and (anti-Franciscans will say) over-state the familiar arguments of Macaulay and Merivale; as when he describes the style of the letters as similar to writings as "full of energy and brilliancy;" or when he speaks of "the great and evident knowledge shown by the anonymous writer of the business of the officials of the War Office;" which, had the fact been so, could hardly have escaped the notice of contemporaries.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

WHAT still astonishes us, and seems almost unaccountable, on a calm retrospect of the American war, is the fatuity with which the project of taxing the colonies was conceived and carried out, in entire ignorance or unconsciousness of the momentous issues involved. The Stamp Act was introduced in a nearly empty House and met with no serious opposition. Burke, who was present in the gallery, declared that not more than two or three Members spoke against the Bill, and that he had never heard a more languid debate. The Act received the Royal assent on March 22, 1765, and was to come into operation on the 1st of November following. When the news reached America, the bells of Boston were tolled as for the funeral of a nation. The flags were hung half-mast high. The shops closed. Those who had originally hailed the outrages with the inscription, "The folly of England and the ruin of America." The alternative placed before the King was stated by him to Lord Strange in the presence of Lord Rockingham: "My Lord the question asked me by my Ministers was whether I was for enforcing the Act by the sword or for the repeal? Of the two extremes I was for the repeal, but most certainly preferred moderation." There was not a dissentient voice in the Cabinet, and fifty-for the Ministers, moved the repeal of the Act on the distinct ground of the impossibility of enforcing it. "We be urged, prophetically, "have but five thousand fighting men in three thousand miles of country; the colonists have a hundred and fifty thousand. If we do not give way, both France and Spain will declare war and protect the malcontents." Yet the very next year, Charles Townshend, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, having boasted with characteristic recklessness that he would find means free from offence to raise a revenue from America, brought in and carried a Bill for imposing taxes on glass, paper, painters' colours, and tea, to be paid by the Colonists as import duties. This Bill met with the same organized resistance as the Stamp Act. The leaders of the non-importation movement set on foot a system of terrorism, resembling that which the Land Leaguers are carrying out in Ireland. Merchants and shopkeepers were forbidden to sell the taxed articles on pain of being tarred and feathered in store. One of the penalties of disobedience was tarring and feathering." Another mode of dealing with an obnoxious person was to smear over his whole house with pitch to keep him before the eyes. In May 1769 a Cabinet Council was held, at which the Duke of Grafton, the Premier, proposed a total repeal, which was opposed by Lord North as a confession of weakness, and the reservation of the duty on tea carried by the casting vote of the Chair. "But for that unhappy event," remarks the Duke in his Memoirs, "I think that the separation from America might have been avoided." The probable amount of the duty on tea was estimated at less than one thousand a-year. It never was never levied. Most of the ships laden with tea which arrived in American ports were compelled to sail back with their cargoes to the Thames. Three, which had anchored in Boston Harbour, were boarded by a party disguised as Mohawk Indians, who flung the entire cargoes, 342 chests, into the sea. This was in December, 1773.

"It is usually," remarks Lord Shelburne "some small event which precipitates a crisis. The discovery of the letters of Hutchinson to Whately—how obtained by Franklin it is now immaterial to inquire—and the facilities given to the East India Company for exporting tea to America, acted as the match to fire the accumulated stores of ill-will." Some letters from Hutchinson, the Governor-General of Massachusetts, and Oliver, the Lieutenant-Governor, dilating on the turbulent disposition of the Colonists and the pressing need of coercive measures had been entrusted by Franklin, then Agent for Massachusetts, to be shown to the leaders of the provincial assembly, on an express understanding that they were not to be printed or copied. They were printed without his privity, and the assembly, after passing numerous resolutions, forwarded a petition to the Privy Council praying for the recal of both the writers. Dunning and Arthur Lee appeared for the petitioners, Wedderburne (then Solicitor-General) for Hutchinson and Oliver. William Whatley, to whom the letters were addressed, was dead; and his brother had been wounded in a duel with a gentleman suspected of purloining the letters, which were clearly transmitted in a blue cockade. In the language they could not have come into his possession by fair means, Wedderburne concluded a torrent of invective with these words:—

"I hope, my lords, you will mark and brand the man, for the honour of this country, of Europe, and of mankind. Private correspondence has hitherto been held sacred in times of the greatest party rage, not only in politics, but in religion. The betrayer of it has forfeited all the respect of society, and of fellowship with the whole community. He cannot go with an unembarrassed face, or the honest intrepidity of virtue! Men will watch him with a jealous eye, they will hide their papers from him, and lock up their escritoires. He will henceforth esteem it a libel to be called 'a man of letters,' or *homme de literarum*. But he not only took away the letters from one brother, but kept himself concealed till he nearly occasioned the murder of the other. It is impossible to read his account of it without the coolest and most deliberate malice, without horror.

"Amidst these tragical events, of one person nearly murdered, of another answerable for the issue of a worthy governor hurt in his dearest interests—the fate of America in suspense—here is a man who, with the utmost sensibility of temper, stands up and avows himself the author of all. I can compare it only to Zanga in Dr. Young's Revenge':

Know then 'twas I—
I forged the letter; I dispersed the picture.—
I hated; I despised; and I destroy.'

"I ask, my lords, whether the revengeful temper, attributed by poetic fiction only to the bloody African, is not surpassed by the coolness and apathy of the wily American?"

The object of this diatribe was then in the height of his fame, although he had as yet accomplished only the first of the feats attributed to him in the well-known line,

"Eripuit coelo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis."*.

He is described by Bentham, who was present, as "remaining the whole time like a rock in the same posture, his head resting on his left hand, and in that attitude abiding the pelting of the pitiless storm." There were thirty-five members of the Privy Council in attendance, the most distinguished of living Englishmen, "the indecency of whose behaviour (wrote Lord Shelburne) exceeded, as is agreed on all hands, that of any committee of election." They laughed aloud at each insulting sally of Wedderburne, and immediately voted the petition groundless, vexatious, and scandalous. Franklin affected in conversation a philosophical indifference to this attack, but he harped upon it in his correspondence, and seven years afterwards he signed the peace as plenipotentiary in the identical dress which he had worn upon that day of trial. This singular circumstance is recorded by Priestley, who also was amongst the audience:—"He had stood conspicuously erect during the harangue, and kept his countenance as immovable as if his features had been made of iron. But the suit of Manchester velvet which he then wore was again put on at the Treaty of Paris. These clothes had never been worn since or afterwards. I once intimated to Dr. Franklin the suspicion which his wearing these clothes on that occasion had excited in my mind, when he smiled without telling me whether it was well or ill-founded."

It was finely said by Junius, "Injuries may be atoned for and forgotten: insults never. They degrade the mind in its own esteem, and force it to recover its level by revenge." Insulting language did even more to alienate the Americans than the severe measures like the Boston Port Bill, to which the Government resorted to enforce submission. It was not only military men, like Generals Gage and Burgoyne, who spoke contemptuously of the undisciplined, like the House of Lords, described them as raw, undisciplined, cowardly men, who would take to flight at the very sound of a cannon. It was with especial reference to this speech that Washington, after the affair of Lexington, writes: "This may serve to convince Lord Sandwich and others that the Americans will fight for their liberties and property, however pusillanimous in his Lordship's eyes they may appear in other respects. That they were forced into fighting for their liberties and property, and at the commencement of the war were fighting for nothing else, is now become notorious to all mankind." The truth seems to be," says Mr. Lecky, the more distinguished Americans were quite resolved to appeal to the sword rather than submit to parliamentary taxation and to the other measures of law that they complained of, but if they could restore the relations to the mother-country which subsisted before the Stamp Act, they had no desire whatever to sever the connection." Franklin assured Chatham, in August, 1774, that there was no desire for separation in the colonies. In October of the same year, Washington denied in the strongest terms that they were aiming at independence. Adams tells how, when a letter which he had written advocating independence in 1775 was intercepted and published, he was avoided in Philadelphia "like a man stricken with the leprosy."—*Quarterly Review.*

* This line is by Turgot, who, according to his biographer, Condorcet, originally wrote "Eripuit coelo fulmen, mox sceptra tyrannis."
It was written in 1778.

LUNACY AND CRIME.

THE *British Medical Journal*, in an article on the Lamson case, has the following:—

"As regards the fact alleged in Lamson's favour, that he had, by the use of narcotics, weakened his intellect and paralyzed his will, it must be observed that irresponsibility for criminal conduct cannot be admitted in anyone addicted to such drugs, unless a continuous state of mental disorder, abolishing the knowledge of right and wrong at the time of committing the act, has been set up by them. The delirious excitement which exists while they are still circulating in the blood and poisoning the nerve-centres does not confer irresponsibility any more than drunkenness does. It is only when a mental state analogous to delirium tremens, or mania *e potu*, or chronic alcoholism, has been induced by narcotics—a state which will not terminate when their use is abandoned—that insanity of such a nature as to exempt from punishment can be said to exist.

"It cannot be questioned that morphia, taken in the manner and amount in which Lamson took it, is pernicious and demoralizing. Atropine which he appears to have combined with the morphia, ought, to some extent, to antagonize its effects; but it is quite possible that two such alkaloids, taken together for a long period, might be more injurious to health and mental integrity than either of them taken alone. We have not recorded facts sufficient to justify any authoritative statement as to the consequences of the protracted employment of a mixture of morphia and atropine, and far less are we in a position to say what might be the result of the habitual use of a mixture of these with aconitia. The Rev. Mr. M'Elroy says Lamson told him that he used atropine, but preferred aconitia, which, as far as we are aware, has never hitherto been taken by any one habitually in the manner of morphia, or in order to secure agreeable sensations. But what is certainly known of the possible effects of the continuous use of certain drugs or combinations of drugs the important point seems to determine what was Lamson's mental condition at the time of committing the crime of which he has been convicted, as far as that is at present known to us. And in the evidence bearing on this point we certainly do not recognize a description of the sly, retiring, contemplative mood of the habitual opium eater on the verge of insanity, nor of the mental confusion, or weakness, or delusions of the lunatic. Lamson was vigorous, ingenious, astute in attempting to raise money to meet his pressing wants immediately before the murder. Mr. John Low Tulloch, medical student, testifies that on the 3rd of December, the day of the murder, Lamson acted so strangely at the Eye Arms that one of his friends asked him if he had just escaped from a lunatic asylum, but Lamson's condition at this time did not evidently impress Mr. Tulloch with his incapacity for transacting business, for he called a cab for him; nor with his inability to take care of himself, for he permitted him to start for the Continent unaccompanied. Mr. John Tulloch, an accountant, also testifies that while Lamson was in a strange and excitable that five friends who saw him were inclined to think him mad; but he supplies the clue to Lamson's strangeness and excitability by mentioning that he saw Lamson use the hypodermic syringe that day. As Mr. Bedbrook has not in the witness-box nor since alluded to any striking peculiarity in Lamson's behaviour, we may conclude that there was nothing in it to attract his attention. Nay, we may infer that he noticed nothing suggestive of insanity in his guest, from the fact that he swallowed a capsule which he handed him and permitted his pupil to swallow another. Lamson's conversation with Mr. Bedbrook bore no trace whatever of excitement, agitation, or of delusions, but dexterously led up to the criminal act, for which he had come prepared—to wit, the administration of the poison-charged capsule to his afflicted brother-in-law. No one noticed Dr. Bedbrook's account of what took place at his house on the 3d of December can detect in Lamson's words or acts any symptoms of mental aberration, nor of the immediate influence of morphia. His victim certainly did not think him insane or narcotized, for while he remarked that he was not looking well, he said nothing that pointed to the faintest suspicion of his sanity or sobriety.

"It is suggested that Lamson, having an unreasonable faith in the efficacy of aconitia, had come to use it recklessly, and that depraved and weak-minded in consequence of his indulgence in morphia, he gave a poisonous dose to his brother-in-law with culpable heedlessness, but without homicidal intention. Dr. Volkem, who was associated with Lamson in a hospital at Bucharest for six months during the Russo-Turkish war, asserts that he administered aconitine to a reckless extent, unwarrantable extent, and that he, Dr. Volkem, had to remonstrate with him on the subject. It would be interesting to know what is precisely meant by administering aconitine to a reckless and unwarrantable extent, and what were the results of this kind of practice; and it is impossible to avoid the criticism that something more than remonstrance was needed on the part of Dr. Volkem when he saw such a hobby or system of practice being pursued, and more still is required to know why he says he knew at the time to be of unsound mind and irresponsible for his conduct. But the answer to the suggestion that Lamson gave the aconitia to Percy Malcolm John recklessly is that he gave it surreptitiously. If he was administering a remedy which he believed to be beneficial, what necessity was there for concealment any more than with regard to the quinine which he had openly prescribed for his brother-in-law? No one can believe that the aconitia was lodged in the capsule which he filled up with sugar and induced his brother-in-law to swallow in the presence of Dr. Bedbrook as an innocent illustration of a way of avoiding nauseous medicine, with the intention that the poisonous quantity of aconitia found in the body of Percy Malcolm John could have been administered with only one purpose, and that a murderous one. The most rash and ignorant practitioner who was not a tyro in the use of this drug—could not have administered such a dose as a medicine. But, again, if this dose of aconite had been recklessly or accidentally given, why was not the truth avowed at once, why was the attempt made to deny its administration, at the risk of such an inevitably disastrous misinterpretation of the act in the event of its being proved and brought home to its performer?

"Poisoning is one of the rarest forms of homicide among the insane, and is, indeed, almost inconceivable as a lunatic crime, except as the result of a delusion. But when poisoning was resorted to by a deluded lunatic there would assuredly be other evidences of the existence of the delusion, either before or after the act. The poisoning would not stand alone as the expression of the delusion. Prior to it morbid suspicions would betray themselves, or after it there would come a justification of the unjustifiable deed. But in Lamson's case there had not been adduced any evidence of delusion involving Percy Malcolm John, or of permanent delusions of any kind; nor have indications been afforded of an insane attitude towards the crime since its perpetration. When found guilty, the prisoner merely protested his innocence before God, and it is not understood that he has made any further statement since. Dr. Coghill hints that he may have given way to morbid impulses; but, surely, any theory of impulse is untenable in view of the preparations made for the crime, and for flight after its commission."

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

THE preliminary programme for the Wimbledon meeting in July has just been issued. Very considerable alterations have been made in the conditions in the first stage of the Queen's Prize. There was no doubt an amount of truth in the remark that the winning of the silver medal was often a matter of luck. The new arrangements will in a measure take away this element and make the winning of this distinction a test of real shooting power. Under the new regulations the shooting will go on over the three ranges as formerly, and there will, as usual, be 360 prize winners. Of these only the last sixty at once get prizes of £2 each. The remaining 300 form what is called the second part of the first stage, and will again shoot for place. This intermediate or testing competition is, we believe, to take place on the Saturday, each man firing 10 rounds at 500 and 10 rounds at 600 yards, and their relative position in the first stage will depend on the aggregate of the four days' shooting. As formerly, the highest scorer will receive the silver medal and silver badge and £60, while the 59 next in order will receive badges and £12 each, and will form the sixty to shoot in the second stage for the Queen's prize of £250. The next hundred will receive £1 each; another hundred £3 each; and the remaining forty £2 each. It will thus be seen that three hundred men have a double chance for the silver medal, and the winner will be entitled to claim a little more credit for steady shooting than has fallen to the winners of previous years. A new prize has been originated in connection with the first stage of the Queen's. It is called the Hop Bitters Company prize, and is given by that Company to the 37 highest scorers whose names do not appear in any of the N. R. A. reports as winners of individual prizes. Another feature is the introduction of the Association of Volunteer Officers, and Barton Budberg, of the Russian Embassy; Mr. S. de Nauphal and Miss de Nauphal, the two last-mentioned having come specially from St. Petersburg to be present on the occasion. After the ceremony breakfast was served up for the new-married party. The Emperor of Russia, as a memento of the event, has sent to Mrs. de Bustros, the mother his godson, a splendid brooch, mounted in diamond, rubies, and emeralds; and his Imperial Majesty has conferred on Mr. de Bustros the decoration of St. Stanislaus of the second class.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 24.

MESS-ROOM HOSPITALITY AS OTHERS SEE IT.

THE Aldershot experiences of the pleasant military writer who calls himself "Saint Genest" (it is to be feared that he cannot claim the full title of Rotrou's tragedy *le véritable Saint-Genest*) are not unedifying. M. Saint-Genest is delighting the readers of the Paris *Figaro* with an account of his visit to his English brothers in arms some fifteen or twenty years ago, and he cannot be accused of concealing his own weaknesses. A complete or almost complete ignorance of the English language, an unhesitating confidence in the impossibility of procuring under any circumstances any milder drink for men than gin and whisky, and a belief, not to be shaken by any experience, that the atmosphere of our island is always foggy, did not prevent M. Saint-Genest from being excellently disposed towards us. But though he was far from a malevolent critic he was doomed to surprises of the most alarming description and to the experience of a hospitality which was literally overwhelming. To begin with, M. Saint-Genest anticipated, instead of the dec

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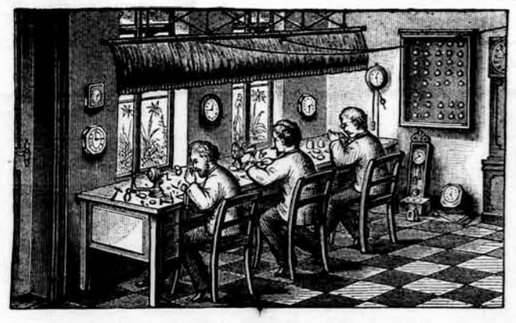

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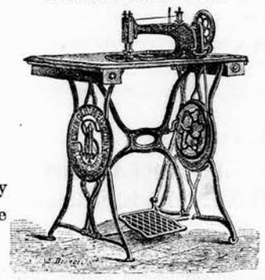

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